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Work done in latest styles
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No. 21, Queen's Road Central
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

March 15, 1919, Temperature 62.

Rainfall 0.03 inch.

Humidity 91.

March 15, 1918, Temperature 57.

No. 17,418.

號五十月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

Ford
CARS.
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
our waiting list?
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 3487.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and HIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.
INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS
DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF MEN'S

STRAW HATS

PRICES

\$2.75 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

SHIRTS, COLLARS, &
WASHABLE TIES.

A NEW LOT OF

SILK & LISLE HOSIERY.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queens Road & D'Aguilar Street.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2845.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail)

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE, March 13.

Cotton is quoted 18/33 with a demand for 47,570 bales. Coffee is 158.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

DISCLOSURE OF SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS OBJECTED TO.

Peking, March 12. A hitch has occurred in the contemplated disclosure of the Sino-Japanese Agreements owing to the Diplomatic Commission's objections thereto.

The Cabinet meets to-day to consider whether to abide by the former decision: if they do so, publication will only be delayed for a day or two. Later.

The publication is to be made on Friday.

THREE MILLION SUPPORTERS OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

Prominent members of the Korean Independence movement have arrived in Peking.

Interviewed, they declare that the movement is widespread and has three million adherents, including Christians, Buddhists, Heaven Worshipers and students.

The Koreans affirm the arrest of forty thousand of their number, and they cite instances of Japanese cruelty. One girl had her hands cut off, while publicly holding aloft a copy of the Independence Manifesto. The Koreans affirm that the torture in prison is appalling.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT TIENTSIN.

Peking, March 13. On Thursday an awkward situation developed in Tientsin as a result of a rowing by American soldiers.

They visited a house in the Japanese Concession and became disorderly. Japanese soldiers fixed bayonets and ejected them, hamstringing one, and stripping another and cutting his back in strips.

Next day two hundred infuriated American marines paraded in the Japanese Concession, hitting every Japanese head on sight. Arriving at the Japanese Consulate, they forcibly entered it and assaulted the Consul, whose injuries are serious.

The Consul's body is deliberating measures to restore normal conditions. Feeling runs high.

THE SHROPSHIRE.

Lieut. Colonel A. N. B. Garrett, T.D., who commanded the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry which had half the battalion at Hongkong and headquarters and the other half at Singapore, is now commanding the Royal North Devon Yeomanry.

Major W. G. Litt who left here with the battalion as a Captain in second senior Major, Major E. S. Hawkins being the second in command. There is no trace of Major H. P. Harris-Edge who commanded the wing stationed here. It is believed he is killed. There is also no sign of Lieutenants G. H. Morley (killed), P. J. Kinchen Smith, and the brothers H. E. and R. C. Wace. Lieutenants A. G. Hughes, who was A.D.C. to H.E. the G.O.C., W. D. Roberts and E. R. Litt are Captains. The Quartermaster, Lieutenant A. E. Ayling, has left the battalion. He is now a Captain employed at a Rest Camp.

A QUEEN'S COLLEGE "MALINI".

The Yellow Dragon, Queen's College Magazine, has an interesting account of a conjuring display given by an "old boy," Mr. A. J. Braga, who is well known in the Colony. He says: "He produced something from nothing, made things mysteriously disappear, vanished eggs in Kaviar's hat, and showed some of our mathematicians how to do rapid counting. Conjuring seems to run in Mr. Braga's family as I saw one of his sisters produce pounds of toffee and tablet from apparently ounces of sugar. This kind of conjuring would appeal more than ever to our pupils especially those of the lower school. We hope to see Mr. Braga again performing in Queen's College at an early date."

ALLIED TROOPS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

The American Secretary of War Mr. Baker, in a letter to the Chairman of the House Senatorial Committee, wrote as follows:

"I have just received a cablegram from General Bliss stating that President Wilson approves of sending two American Railway Companies to the Murman Coast with the following objects:—First, to secure greater safety during the winter for the Allied forces both along the Murman and Archangel Railway and south of Archangel. Second, much better supplies, and if necessary reinforcement in Murman of the advanced detachment south of Murman and Archangel. Third, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of the American and the Allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that the weather conditions in the Spring will permit."

"President Wilson has directed me to communicate the following to the Allied Governments, which I have done:—The President desires that the action and reasons for it be communicated to the Military Committee of the Senate and the House for information in the foregoing. General Bliss states that the British Government is sending about 2,400 men to Murman, and they have relied upon the co-operation of President Wilson to send the two Companies of Railway troops above referred to. The desire for Railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for Archangel during the winter have to go by the railway south from Murman to the southern extreme of the White Sea, and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to guarantee prompt movement of reinforcements and supplies to Archangel and to troops south of Archangel. General Bliss also informed me that the military authorities do not feel any apprehension regarding the military situation at Archangel."—American Wireless.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

The U.S. Government is taking steps to gather extensive information in connection with the credit condition of other countries, to be prepared in order to encourage American investments in foreign countries.

The work, which will be undertaken by the Department of Commerce, assisted by the War Trade Board and the Treasury, has been started on a comparatively small scale with a report to the Consul agents that it has been planned to extend the scope of its enquiries by assigning a special financial agent on certain subjects. — American Wireless.

TRADE WITH FAR EAST.

Dr. Chao Hsin, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, at a dinner of the American Advertising Club, said this was the most prosperous time for manufacturers to cultivate trade relations with the countries in the Far East. — American Wireless.

NO KIDNAPPING.

The little Chinese girl from Chile was not kidnapped. Readers may remember this case, in which the Chilean Consul intervened. Two women were charged, one with kidnapping, the other with harbouring. Mr. A. E. Wood, from the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs appeared before Mr. Lindell to-day and withdrew the charge. Mr. K. Lo was for the defence. It appeared the first defendant was a relative of the child, and had her parents' consent. The second defendant is a respectable lady who undertook to educate the girl.

To-day's return of communicable diseases shows one case of plague, one of diphtheria, and one of cerebrospinal fever.

For stealing 20 catties of gray paint from the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, a Chinese got four weeks' hard labour to-day.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, long shoulder pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PROPOSED LEAGUE F MASON.

PROGRESS OF THE CRAFT.

Contrary to the expectations even of some prominent members of the craft, Freemasonry has made unprecedented strides since the outbreak of the war, and to-day, in England, as in Scotland, Ireland, and other countries, it has reached a strength hitherto unsurpassed. It was decided by the authorities of the United Grand Lodge of England that during the war applications for charters for new lodges should be more closely scrutinized than ever, and so it was not surprising that in 1915 only 21 warrants were sanctioned. The number, however, increased to 24 in 1916, and to 40 in 1917, while during the past year 74 new lodges were founded, nearly all of which have been constituted. The presence in the country of the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master, and his active interest in the doings of the craft, no doubt stimulated this progress, while the absence of the Grand Master, Lord Anphill, has been compensated for by the activity, despite his age and more than one family bereavement during the year, of the Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey.

Marked progress has also to be recorded in Masonic benevolence. The amounts collected at the annual festivals of the three Royal Masonic institutions founded for the benefit of the sons, daughters, and widows of aged, disabled, or deceased Freemasons, as well as for the relief of distressed brethren themselves, went up by a sudden leap over the highest sums collected in the previous years, until in the aggregate they realized well over £200,000; a new record also being established by the Mark Benevolent Fund, at its Jubilee Festival, by the contribution of £10,000. These sums are distinct from the relief afforded by the Board of Benevolence attached to the United Grand Lodge which during the war distributed £10,630 among 277 cases. They are also in addition to the various provincial funds. The Freemasons' War Hospital, which will, in all probability, ere long change its name to the Masonic Nursing Home, has also made good progress during the year, and was asked by the British Red Cross Society to undertake additional work in the provision of hospital accommodation for wounded sailors and soldiers.

To narrow down the entrance into the craft to none but worthy men, several reforms have been promulgated by the Board of General Purposes during the year, all of which have, after explanation, been accepted heartily by the general body. These reforms have been due in a large measure to the initiative of the president of that board, Sir Alfred Robbins, whose work on behalf of Freemasonry was also noted in the formulation during the year of a proposed League of Masons, which will shortly, it is expected, assume a more tangible form. The Masonic Memorial to the late Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchworth, will be one of the early matters to be dealt with by the Grand Lodge of England.

The obituary list of the past year has been a heavy one, and includes the names of many men prominent in political and social life. In consequence of these losses, there are several important offices waiting to be filled, including three District Grand Masterships and the Provincial Grand Masterships of Worcestershire, Norfolk, and Durham. The Roll of Honour is yet incomplete, but when it is published it will be a record worthy of pride. There is no small satisfaction that the Mayoralty of the City of London has again fallen to the lot of a prominent Mason; Sir Horace Brooks Marshall has ever since his initiation maintained great Masonic activity.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

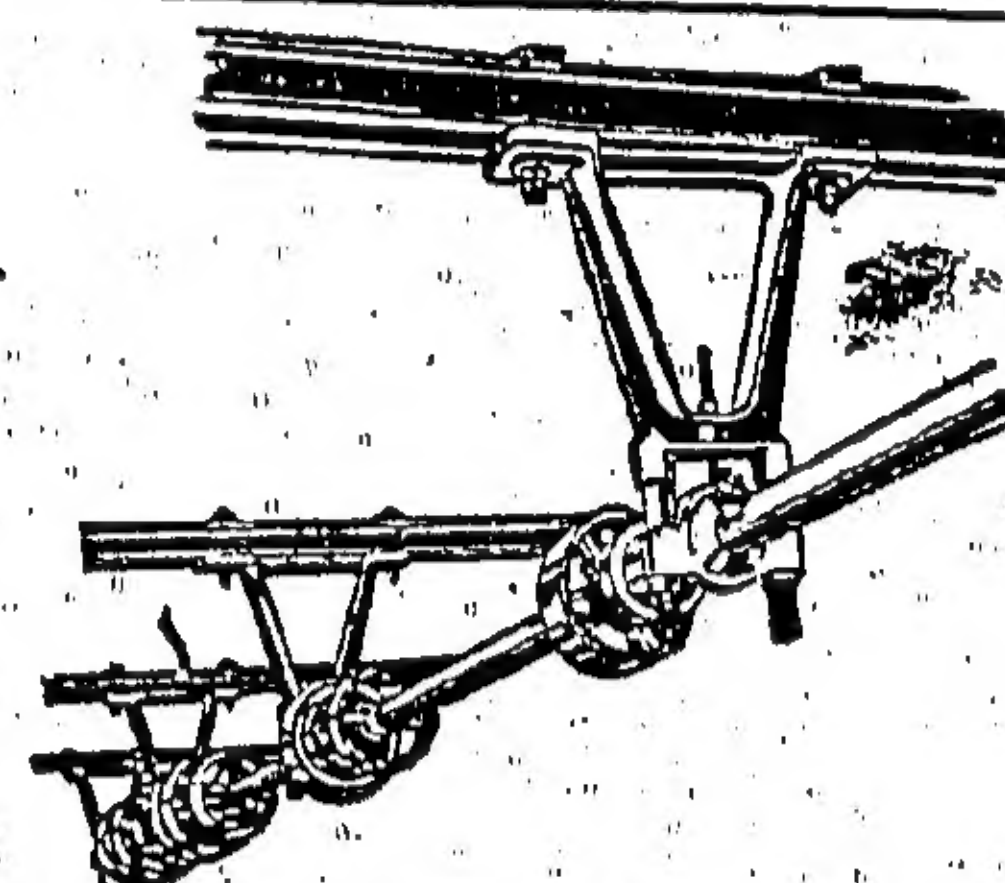
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PAGE
9

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.



SPECIFY

SKF

BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE SKF CO., LTD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL

AGENCY, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

FORTIFY YOURSELF

by taking
FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

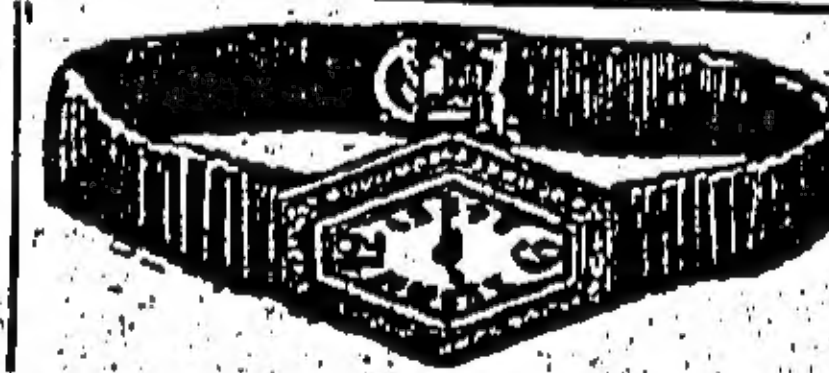
The Ideal General Tonic.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.



WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your windows open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below.

For Washing the Hands and

Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one

gallon or to the basin of water.

For your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL

to each half bucket of hot water.

For your Teeth and as a Mouth

Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the

glass of warm water.

For Lining—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Sniffing up the Nose—

5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm

water to be used three times a day.

For Plates, Dishes and

Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL

to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards. Sinks

and Drains—4 tablespoonful of

IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
TUESDAY, March 18, 1919.
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 4 Fairview, Kowloon.The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture,
Comprising—Tapestry covered couch and easy
chairs, teak music cabinet, Canton
blackwood joss table, lady's desk, tables,
benches and flower stands, electric lamps
and table fans, lace curtains, carpets
and rugs, etc., etc.
Teak folding dining table and chairs,
teak sideboard with bevelled mirror,
marble mantel clock, aneroid, teak
overmantels, vases, ornaments, glass and
ceramics, etc., etc.
Double brass mounted iron bedsteads,
teak wardrobes with bevelled mirror,
teak table, marble top washstands,
chest of drawers, etc., etc.Also
Antipiano by Reibel (in fine condition),
12-bore Hammerless Gun by Riley,
(Rifle and Reibel),
Sunbeam Bicycle (4 speeds).And
Several oil paintings by French
Artists and water colours by European
and Japanese artists.On view from Monday, the 17th
inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. F.A. & Bowen
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo
by her are informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the March 21,
1919, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on
March 20th at 2.15 p.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 14 days of
arrival, otherwise they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
byTHE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICKE"

having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 19th inst.,
at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned byJARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 13, 1919.

KING TAI.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP
Blackwood Furniture Store.All kinds of Furniture made to order
and packed for shipment. Gold and
Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese
Caskets and Embroideries.

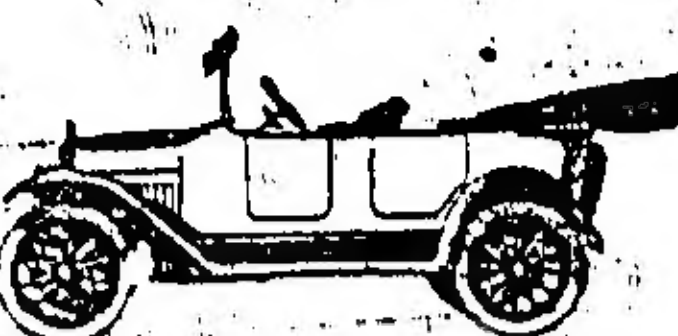
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

No. 10 & 12, Pedder Street,
(Opposite to Hongkong Hotel).

HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
65 Des Vaux Road
Central.KODAKS
& FILMSPlates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Rabbits, Hares.Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef.Purity.
Excellence.LAWN
GRASS SEEDSGrass is Mother Nature's Carpet
provided to cover the ground. If
there is an abundance of soft green
grass your home will not only be
more pleasing but it will also be
more valuable.

GRACA & CO.,

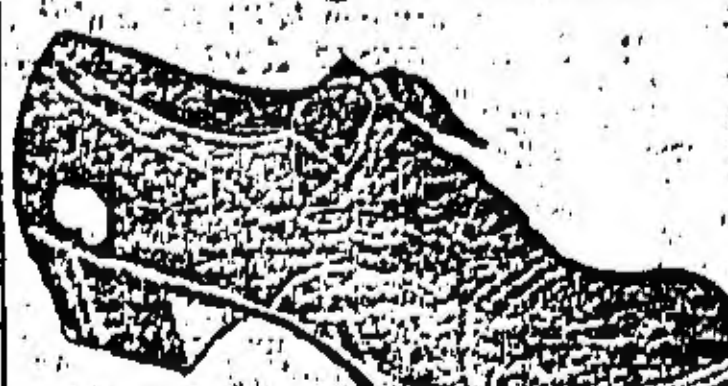
DEALERS IN
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c. &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 520. Hongkong.

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REQUIGITATING ON SUGAR.

When eating, the fly can often be observed
regurgitating its crop contents, until there is a
drop of the contents of its stomach on the food
in the hand. This food is drawn in and out with
the tongue as the fly is regurgitating, but is not
eaten. It is a very dangerous habit. A careful
housewife should be careful to keep the flies
from the food. This can be done by the use of
"INSECTOX" which is a powerful disinfectant
and kills the flies. It is also a powerful
disinfectant and kills the flies. It is also a
powerful disinfectant and kills the flies."INSECTOX"
SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES &
OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.
OUTRITS \$4. REVILLS \$1.30
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Balcilly Co.,
Hongkong, and leading stores.
FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

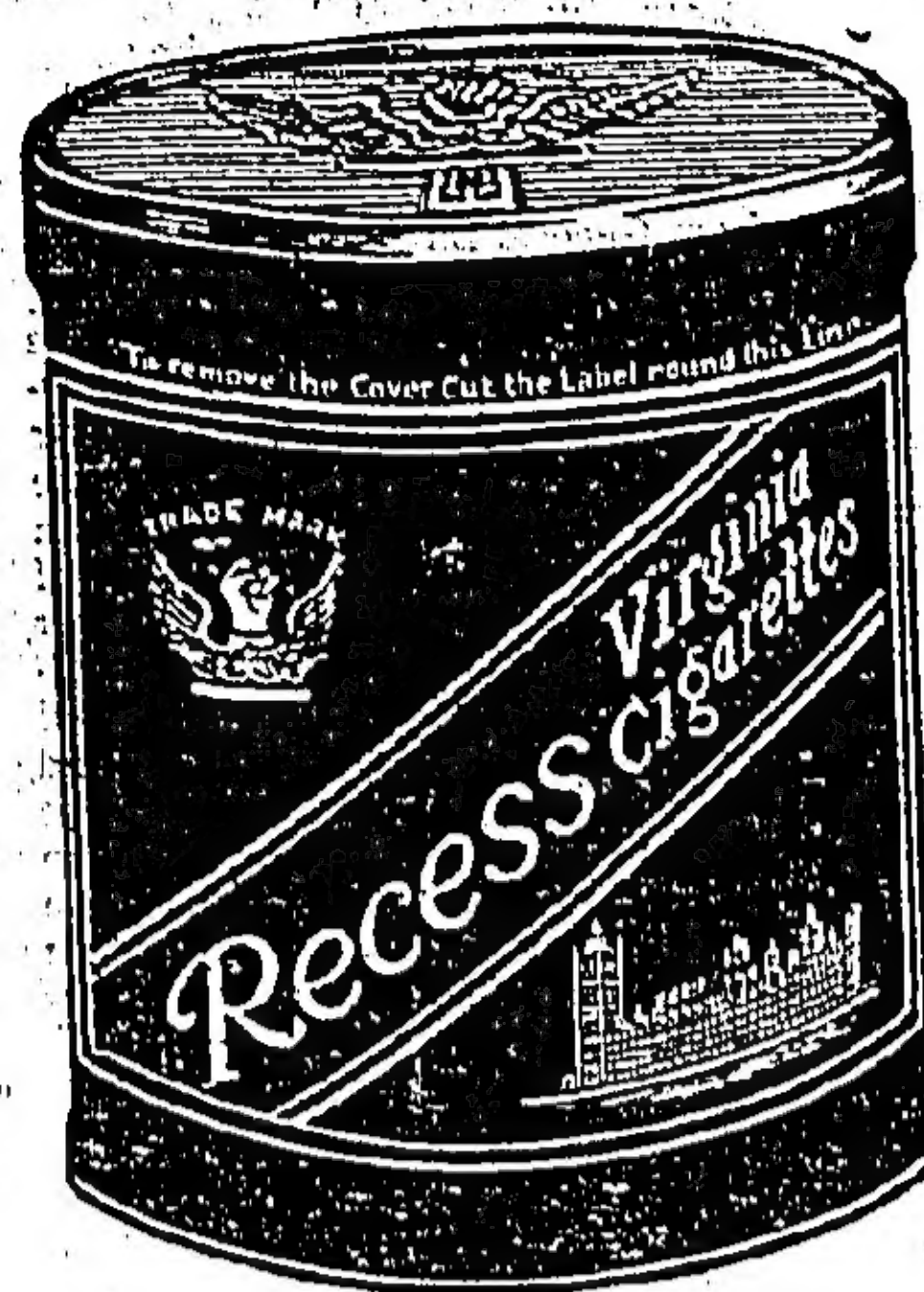
Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMCOV.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Blood &
No. 3 for Nervous System. Price in each case
\$1.00. The French Remcov. is a new and
effective method of treating the above
diseases. It is a new and effective method
of treating the above diseases. It is a new
and effective method of treating the above
diseases.

RECESS No. 44

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A
Large Size
CigarettePacked in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

COOLIE'S RICH FIND.

A remarkable find was made by
a Chinese coolie last week on the
Tanjong Aru River, says the "N.
Bornio Herald" of Feb. 17. He discovered
about 30 kettles of ambergris, which
he brought into Sandakan and sold
to Messrs. Man Woo Loong for close
upon £1,000, in hard cash. That
was cheap.

A NEW ANTHEM!

A correspondent to the "Rangoon
Gazette" is responsible for the follow-
ing:In view of the recent greatest of
all combines, it is quite possible that
another National Anthem is required.
Hurrah for Bullionism!
Three cheers for Johnansam.
The Anglo-Murkan nation
is bound to lick creation
Gee-whillikins! Tarnation!
Goldarn! and likewise d-n.

PREMIER ON PROMISES.

From the Premier: "Unless the
Government did their best to fulfil
their promises he would appeal to
the country for its confidence. The
promises, we presume, are to support
Mr. Lloyd George, and not those
given to the soldiers in the early
days of the war. Mr. Lloyd George
must be very careful that he is not
caught in his own net. Sir George
Younger is a fine fisherman, and the
soldier may not be the only one who
has been caught by promises. Sir
George is capable of brewing some-
thing else besides beer."

KOREAN POTTS.

Writing on the Korean pottery
recently displayed at the Victoria
and Albert Museum, through the
generosity of Mr. Aubrey Le Blond,
Mr. E. V. Lucas says:—The taste for
early Korean pottery may not be
every one's at first, but it will grow.
The lovely things have no positive
colouring; all pearl greys and whites
and quiet shades of brown, and all
producing an effect that is exceed-
ingly restful. The eye is never
startled, as it can be by Chinese and
Japanese darning; it is gently soothed.
Some of the pottery is plain or self-
coloured, but most has decoration,
always of the most frugal, and
always exquisite in its delicacy.
When it comes to shape, some of
these vessels are so beautiful as to
make one gasp; and all so easy and
natural, so sensitive and reposeful;
nothing fantastic, nothing forced,
nothing "clever," or elaborate. Most
of the collection belongs to the period
924-1392. All the while that we in
England were under Saxon rule and
Norman rule and Plantagenet rule—
getting ourselves a little straight at
Runnymede and having wars in Scot-
land and France—the placid Korean
potters were busy at their wheels
turning out these bowls and vases.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

It will interest Army officers to
know that a recent Army Order
dealing with gratuities for officers
lays it down that "gratuities shall be
assessed on the pay of the appoint-
ment or, when dependent upon rank,
on the pay of this temporary or sub-
stantive rank held on November 11,
1915, when such is more advantage-
ous than assessment on the appoint-
ment or rank held on the date of
actual demobilisation." The Establish-
ment Branch is again on the war
path, and wholesale reductions in
rank may be expected by officers who
remain in the Service until actual
demobilisation.

PERAK RIVER VALLEY.

At the 8th annual meeting held in
Penang, the Chairman of this com-
pany said:
The rubber market has improved
since the close of our year, but it is
yet uncertain and the position does
not, in the opinion of your directors,
justify the distribution of a dividend,
although we had, with the carry for-
ward from the previous year, a sum
of \$37,822.82 at credit of profit and
loss account at the end of the year,
being equal to 17½ per cent. on the
paid up capital.

HOW DID HE KNOW?

Dinner was over, the ladies had
retired to the drawing room, and the
men over their coffee and cigars were
talking as men will, of love. Sudden-
ly the host exclaimed, "Well, gen-
tlemen, I tell you this. I have
kissed the South Sea Island maiden;
I have kissed the dainty Japanese
maiden; I have kissed the girls of
England, of Spain, of France, and
yes, of America; but I tell you truth-
fully, to kiss my wife, is best of all."
Then a young man across the table
cried out excitedly "By heaven, sir,
you're right there!"

LORD SINHA.

At the first meeting of the Imperial
Legislative Council on Feb. 6 the
Viceroy of India started his speech
by referring to Lord Sinha. He said:
I think there is no topic to which I
can more aptly refer at the outset
than the elevation of our friend, and
familiar to us as Sir Satyendra Sinha,
to the peerage, and to a place in His
Majesty's Government. I am sure
that I shall be voicing the unanimous
opinion of this assembly when I say
that we are deeply gratified by the
high distinction he has achieved, and
that we are confident he will rise
equal to the great opportunity which
by his high intellectual qualities and
his unflinching tact he has created for
himself in the councils of the Empire.
Personally I have always had the
warmest friendship and admiration
for Sir Satyendra and I have no reason
to doubt that I shall consistently
entertain similar feelings towards the
Right Honourable Lord Sinha.

RUBBER FOR HOME.

The imports of Plantation rubber
into Britain for January amounted
to 4,707 tons and deliveries to 2,196
tons. The total stocks of Panag and
Plantation rubber amount to 15,912
tons against 10,705 tons.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred at Eton on
February 10, of Mr. Alexander
Brooke, senior partner of Messrs.
Jas. A. Hadden and Co., the well-
known Ceylon firm, of 25, Pen-
church St., E.C.

BIGGEST SHIP.

The biggest ship to enter the
Colombo harbour, leaving the period
of the war aside, was the well-known
H.A. liner "Cleveland" of 16,000 tons.
Her record has just been broken by
the White Star liner "Carnegie" of
18,491 tons, which is on her way to
Australia with Australian troops on
board.

WHO WON THE WAR?

I met a broken-down backer in the
tube the other day, writes a London
correspondent. "Never saw such
rotten luck," he groaned; "not a
single winner all day, and favourites
going down like ninepins."
"Never mind," I consoled him,
"remember we've won the war."
"Have we?" he retorted sceptically.
"I shouldn't be surprised to hear
there was an objection, and that
Sinnott or some rotten outsider had
come in first after all."

SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register,
there were 424 merchant vessels, of
1,975,562 tons gross, under construc-
tion in the United Kingdom at the
close of the quarter ended Decem-
ber 31 last. This is about 233,000
tons more than that which was in
hand at the end of September, and
about 113,000 tons more than a year
ago. Four vessels are between
20,000 and 25,000 tons. Other
countries are building 1,765 ships,
of a gross tonnage of 4,542,037,
bringing the merchant ships under
construction in the world up to 2,189,
of a tonnage of 6,921,599.SEE
PAGE
9

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrition than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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The latest model, "Chandler," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for hire.

Pleasure trips.

Shopping, etc., at moderate charges.

Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can
be sure of every comfort and reliability.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Strollers" on sale.
Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.The 100%
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Packing.

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GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and furnished with electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
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Telegraphic Address
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HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen, Damask, Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.

Comprising—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., c.s.k. to sell by Public Auction,

ON
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,
comprising—

Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan & China, Argentine & Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Malacca, Nicaragua, Philippines, &c., &c.

Also
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,
And
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.

On view from Monday, the 17th inst.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 18, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Plane by Collard & Collard,
Plane by Sandon Steedman, London,
Plane by Ernst Kaps—Dresden,
Cottage Piano by Montre,
(in good condition).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 13, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEFOO, to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

March 21, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A further small consignment of
Embroidered Linen Tea Cloths,
Ladies Underwear, &c., &c.

These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Coventry work, &c., &c.

comprising—
Ten Cloths, Ten Serviettes, Ten Cosies, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY,

March 22, 1919, at 12.30 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

30/35 H. P. Four Cylinder
Six Seater
"STUDEBAKER" CAR,
in good running order.

The Car may be seen by arrangement with the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers by the Government.
Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 25, 1919, at 5.30 p.m., at
AH KING'S SLIPWAY.

The Houseboat "FLORA," recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails, &c., &c. and ready for immediate use.

Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from 24th instant.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

FRIDAY,

March 28, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Chinese Porcelains and Curios,
comprising—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Souffle Bottles.

Also
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Towkwong Periods.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One complete set, Engines and
Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke,
Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, And
2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
February 21, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to December 31, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 19, to March 26, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

THE ASSOCIATION OF
EXPORTERS & DEALERS
OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1919, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOK, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended December 31, 1918.

(2) To elect a New Committee.

(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

SEE
PAGE
9

WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY
Manager or Managers. Applications should be sent to the Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, The Diocesan Boys' School.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st April two partly
FURNISHED LARGE LIGHT
ROOMS with broad front verandah,
three smaller rooms, kitchen & servant
quarters and use of tennis court in
healthiest locality in Kowloon, two
minutes from Ferry moderate charge
apply P. O. Box 255.

TO LET.

New Houses in Nathan Road, Kowloon,
No. 10
Ground and First Floors
Nos. 13 & 14
Ground, First & Second Floors
No. 18
Ground Floor.

New Houses in Mody Road, Kowloon,
No. 2
First Floor
and the
Ground Floors in
Nos. 4, 10 & 12.

Light and Airy, Electric Light &
Bull installation, excellent sanitary
fittings and arrangements including
Water Closets, Enamelled Baths
(European Style).
Terms moderate.

Apply to:—
LAI HIN MAN,
Manager,
Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 ROOMS on the Ground
Floor of Hongkong Club Annex.
Apply to The Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET from 15th April, 1919—
1st Floor, No. 33 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises).
Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm,
Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Four-roomed HOUSE in Ham
phreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue
POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at
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For further particulars, please apply to—
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GRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

For the relief of Bronchial, Pulmonary,
Spasmodic, Asthmatic Coughs, loss of Voice,
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PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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Points of view may differ on the right
course to take in waging war * * *

When it comes to discussing beverages,
however, there are no two opinions. All
agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to
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Stocked by all Wine and Spirit
Merchants.

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BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

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Pints and Splits.

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Infants Cotton Matinees.

Toddlers.

Boys' Pique Suits.

Girls' Cotton Sailor Dresses.

Pique Hats for Boys and Girls.

Pretty Straw Hats
in all Sizes.

The "China Mail" is now on sale at and will be delivered by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. Shambien Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

DEATH.

MEANEY.—At Singapore, of pneumonia, Walter Michael Meaney, aged 43, Captain, R.N., "Nanseng," Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SNOB.

Walter M. Galliehan in the *Chronicle* has an article on this ever fertile subject, in which he gives some interesting examples, but completely misses the "psychology" of it. He starts by blaming snobbery for class hatred, which is only partly true, because snobbery can and does exist within a class, preventing unity within that class. He thinks there are only two species, "the Birth Snob and the Money Snob," whereas there is the Culture Snob, the Clothes Snob, the Business Position Snob and a host of other snobs too numerous to mention. There is even the Working Man Snob, perhaps the most execrable of the bunch. Mr. Galliehan seems to be totally unaware of the fact that the worst Money Snob is the inter-species one, the one who has too little money. The one who has too much can be very offensive, but never so mean as the snob who has enough as the snob who has too much. He is constantly watching for causes of offence in the unfortunate person who happens to be better off, and who may be quite innocently unconscious of his existence. Mr. Galliehan also appears to labour under the delusion that snobbery is a "wifful offence," an attitude adopted "of malice aforethought." If he had subjected the matter to psychological analysis, he would have discovered that it is not—that it is a product of instinct. There is an element of snobbery in

the behaviour of all gregarious creatures. Dr. Nansen in his book described how walrus received late coming companions to the boat on which they were resting, in a way that suggested an exact parallel with the behaviour of chickens retreating to roost. Added to this peculiar manifestation of "mob law," we have to consider, on the lines of Descartes, the strong instinct of self-love, *amour propre*, that is in us all. The two things work together in a mysterious way. There is no "standard of worth" involved at all. The snob feels better than his neighbour (and "looks up" to some other, neighbour) simply because he is himself and cannot help it. Convention then comes along to complicate the symptoms. The dull, Public School boy considers himself the superior of the clever boy from a private school, and the University school has scorn for the Man whose school was the universe. Mr. Galliehan gives the following instance of the sort of thing:

"Once upon a time I took a walking tour in Devon. At the head of a lovely cove I saw a cottage after my own heart. It was to let, and the nearest house was an old manor on a hill. I climbed up to the house and inquired if the cottage belonged to the owner. The servant answered, 'No, but as I turned away a moustached, fierce-looking elderly gentleman appeared, and said: 'What do you want?' I repeated my question. Whereupon he invited me within, caused sherry and cake to be set before me, and summoned his wife. He introduced himself as 'Major-General'—and I gave him my card. 'No, Breton,' I replied. 'Call it, if you like.' 'Never met it before,' said my host suspiciously. 'Then both he and his lady began to ply me with questions as to my acquaintances. 'Did I know the Lovell-Brogans?' The Baltons? 'The Courtemaynes?' etc. I regretted that I did not know any of these county people. 'Motoring?' asked the Major-General. 'No, walking.' 'Both my host and hostess immediately assumed a more distant manner. 'Are you in one of the Services?' inquired the lady. 'No, madam, I am not even in the Civil Service,' I answered. 'Been in business?' Retiring? said the Major-General. 'No, I have no money. I am a writer.' My host and hostess coughed and exchanged glances.

"Vanity man, I suppose," inquired the military snob, after reflection. 'No, sir, I have not been to a university.' Thereupon the conversation flagged. My host made a great mistake. He thought I was a gentleman, possibly an officer, perhaps a money-bag who had made a pile, and wished to retire quietly to Devon, and last shot of all—possibly a "varsity man." But I was none of these—only a writer, whatever that might be. A painful silence ensued. I jumped up, bade them good-day, and departed, reflecting upon the fine shades and distinctions that constitute social worth in the connotation of Snobbery. In the foregoing it is not impossible to find evidence that there was some snobbery on Mr. Galliehan's side. He appears to have been snobbishly expecting a snob. The gentleman's questions were complimentary, in a way, since they implied that he looked as if he might have all those qualifications. A great deal, of course, depends on expression and demeanour, and it may be that he was right in declaring they were snobs. There are plenty. We have some in Hongkong. But nobody of sense minds them. Most snobs are to be pitied, because they are unhappy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 1 1/2 p.

The Hongkong Defence Corps gun practice from Belcher's (announced for to-morrow) is postponed.

The Queen's College fourth annual sports take place on Monday, at Causeway Bay. Mrs. Ralphs will present the prizes.

Mr. Edgar Warwicks "Vanity Fair" Company is leaving to-day for the South on the s.s. *Diliara*. They are going on an Eastern tour which will extend as far as Egypt.

Captain C. Scates, M.C.M., R.A.M.C., an extremely popular officer in Hongkong, who left the Colony with the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry, had been awarded a bar to his Military Cross.

A much coveted promotion open to the ranks, viz. Lieutenant (District Officer) has been gained by 2nd Class Master Gunner F. Templeton, R.G.A., who until recently was stationed at Singapore.

The soldiers at Belcher's, at Pinewood, at Devil's Peak, and at Mount Davis have a lonesome job of it. Reading matter to them is a godsend. If you have any magazines, books, etc., you don't want, and would like them to have, send them to the *China Mail*. We promise to forward them.

Mr. and Mrs. Shellim are back in the Colony. It will be remembered that Mr. Shellim retired from the public life of the Colony not long ago after having been, among other things, a member of the Legislative Council and the Licensing Board. We understand he is shortly going to Canada.

The R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, held a well-attended whist drive last night. Nearly 100 were present. Master Gunner G. T. May made all the arrangements for the drive and at the end handed the prizes to the successful players. These were—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Thornton; 2nd, Mrs. Jenkins; 3rd, Mrs. Alderman; 4th, Mrs. Collins. Gentlemen—1st, Chief E.R.A. McLean, R.N.; 2nd, Mr. Llewellyn; 3rd, Mr. Sgt. Major Youngman, R.G.A.; 4th, Staff Sgt. Thornton, R.A.O.C.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

"The time is not ripe yet for deporting all missionaries from China, though it may come. How right it is to deport the German missionaries may be gathered from the lying reports some three years ago published in *Die Zeit*, the *People's News*, a weekly paper published by the German Mission at Peking. In submarine warfare secrecy is important, hence the Admiralty have ordered the commanders not to make any public report of operations. Still what has been accomplished since the war against the British shipping was declared on the 18th day of the 2nd month may be realized from these facts:—
1st.—Not one single English ship now dares to leave the English harbours.
2nd.—Not a single neutral vessel dares to enter an English harbour.
3rd.—The English captains and officers themselves drive away the crews in order to make it impossible to go to sea.
4th.—The King of England planned to cross to France to review his troops, but the project had to be given up.
5th.—English ships abroad are all hoisting neutral flags, and neutral nations are protesting as bringing them into danger.
Such are the gains of the submarine war.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

NEW YEAR HOPES.

This New Year's Day has been ushered in with much more than the customary enthusiasm. Everybody was glad to see the back of the Old Year, with its war memories, and everybody is now looking forward to the era of peace with great hopes, not unmingled with misgivings. It was a great night with the hotels and restaurants. Thousands were refused admission, for there were many who said "Whatever happens we're going to celebrate this time." And celebrate they did, at two and three pounds a head, exclusive of "ones. One scribble of my acquaintance invited ten guests to his club for the special dinner, and then asked what the price would be. He was rather crestfallen when the reply was that the charge was £8 each. Such was the crush that the last trains were running as late as 2 a.m., all out of schedule times. Round St. Paul's Cathedral, the crowd was enormous. It was a sober crowd, from necessity, if nothing else, for the liquor supply was scanty. People showed a welcome spirit of relaxation after all the strain. As one respected and apparently disgraced citizen said to me in the small hours of this morning as we made slow progress on the tube, "I was there, and I kissed the girl standing next to me. She seemed quite delighted." So was the staid citizen, to judge by his smile.

And so far things do not look so black as they were painted by the pessimists. True there is the outbreak of work still running for workers who have been on munitions, but apart from that, there seems to be more demand for capable men than there are applicants. This will possibly be altered later when the rush of demobilised men becomes greater, but by that time industry ought to have found their peace feeding again and be handling a grand volume of overdue orders from all parts of the world.

The pessimists still speak of coming labour troubles, albeit if not quite of the nature of a revolution, but if men and masters get together and they govern themselves, such forecasts should be wrong.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Even at your distance the general election must appear queer in the extreme. As a considered verdict of the electorate on domestic affairs, it was, of course, a joke. Domestic affairs did not get a look in. It was a vote for the Coalition and a decisive cleaning up of the war, and a clean sweep of anybody even remotely suspected of pacifist or "easy" terms for the Germans' ideas. This is all the more noticeable because whenever a Labour man, such as James Sexton, John Hodge or George Barnes, stood for parliament as well as Labour, regardless of Independent Labour Party clamours, they were returned with thumping majorities, even at the expense of members of long service. How courage and personality tells in the crushing defeat of the Bolshevikist McLean in Glasgow, where such a hullabaloo was made against George Barnes and his "out and out victory" policy that many people feared Barnes would be defeated. But, like all those who stood for the Empire, Barnes returned with a great backing. It shows the hollowness of the end vote system employed at the recent Labour Congresses, whereby Smilie and all the other muckrakers, Pacifist, and defeatist agitators were able to make it appear that they represented a majority of British Labour. The workers have given their answer in the polling booths.

It was a great personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, but his designs for him. His "deal" with the Conservatives has resulted in a Coalition that is vastly Conservative in tone. Men of wealth and "interests" dominate it. The question now arises—will the Prime Minister be able to win these men, many of them reactionary in all their past record, to the passing of the social reforms promised at the election, or will their weight of numbers and influence be too much for him?

If the latter case develops, there will be a row, for the soldiers are coming home declaring that at the next election they will "say for" any man who has misused his pledge. The poll was exceedingly low—only a little over half the electorate on a very imperfect register, recording their votes. Of the non-voters, the soldiers made a large number, for they did not like the election being held in their absence and their ballot papers were returned, in thousands of cases, with sarcastic remarks scrawled across them. The women polled fairly well, and the vast majority of them went for the Coalition "and punishment for the Buns." I have only met one educated woman who voted against the Coalition. She is an aristocrat, of an old, proud, military family, and I was so interested by her declaration of faith that I asked for more details. She explained that she thought there was real danger of the Coalition being very reactionary, and then "the old game of politics" would lead to disorders in the country. Therefore she voted for Labour, to the horror of her friends, because she thought a sharp spur of extreme

progressives should be applied to the Government to keep them from merely using their power for buttressing "interests." But this, of course, is an exceptional case.

One thing came clearly out in the polling—women, speaking generally, won't vote for women. Hence the unexpectedly low polls they secured. There were some very promising candidates among them, and I know of several apparently intelligent men who voted for them, but they rarely got a thousand women to give them a vote apiece. It was left for the Sinn Feiners to elect the only woman M.P., Madame Markiewicz, and she is not eligible to sit, being by law an alien, as the wife of an unnaturalised Pole. That little comedy is quite in keeping with the whole trend of Irish politics, the chief aim of which would appear to be to make as many problems, and to be of as little utility, as possible.

An old Parliamentary hand declares to me that his belief is in the New Government, with its unwieldy majority, will get through the first session on all right, and thereafter the rifts will begin to show themselves. Probably there will be differences over the Irish question, and then the poison will be at work in full strength. Within two years at the outside, he thinks there will have to be another appeal to the country. The Sinn Feiners will probably try to start a Legislature of their own in Dublin, and will also try to get a delegate through to the Peace Conference. If the Labour Party had come back to Westminster as strong as they hoped, very likely the Sinn Feiners would have come over to London too, in order to make a row, but now they are not likely to try conclusions on the spot with the great weight of the Coalition against them.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Meanwhile wise employers and the more far-sighted of the Labour men are trying to find a common basis of action that will produce something like the ideal of "all for the State." Liverpool has set the example, having established an alliance of employers and employed, with General Sir Edmund Bethune at its head.

On a wider scale is a new organisation at present in its initial stages, called the League of the Commonwealth. Its aim is to create a vital atmosphere of goodwill, unity and national comradeship by means of a concentration of public opinion and the efforts of thousands of individuals throughout the country, all pledged to common aims and a common organisation.

The objects of the League are to create unity of citizenship by combating all influences which work for class antagonism and social disruption. To oppose bad conditions of all sorts. To solve by national united effort problems of social amelioration. To support all efforts directed to the building up of a happy and secure standard of national life, and to effect this, small ledges of from twenty-five to one hundred members, entirely unorganised, are to be established everywhere where goodwill is found. These ledges are to be formed collectively into local branches and then from may grow the biggest motive power for national good which we have yet seen. The point lies in the fact that everyone of all ages and of every class can lend aid, and the psychological feature is that thousands now addicted to voluntary labours are thrown out of their employment. The watchword of the League is unity; its motive force is that each can do his or her bit. If the League can attain even the moderate national membership of half a million on these lines, it may yet have a powerful influence in a land where the necessity for social improvement is recognised as it never has been in its history.

THE DRUG SENSATION.

The drug scandal that has arisen out of the sudden death of the popular actress, Billie Carroll, continues to keep the gossip busy—and also the police. The Chinatown element seems to be partly mixed up in the traffic in morphine, opium and cocaine, but the fact appears to be clear that there are far more powerful operations in the background, whose field of operations is the West End, not the East End, and whose victims are young actresses, and Society women chiefly, who take to it partly for a new sensation and partly because they gain a temporary vivacity that makes them conspicuous. After that, they are in the toils and are willing to gratify their craze at prices that make the secret traffic very lucrative to the unscrupulous vendors of the rich under-world, even if it is dangerous. I hear of one Society dame who has spent £25 a week on drugs for a long time. She is a puzzle to the doctors, for she shows so far no serious ill effect.

For a tiny tin of opium these dopes will often pay £10, while all the cocaine that a drug dealing shark will hand out to his victim in return for a five pound note will go into a pill box. The police are eager to lay their hands on the big operators, but they are wily enough and so far it is the small fry that have come into the net of justice. Even in this case the evidence has revealed a remarkable ease in "getting hold of" dangerous drugs.

THE GREETING TO AMERICA.

Even the enthusiasm of Paris was

outdone by London and Manchester when the American President and his wife came to visit us. From first to last it was one great ovation, and I am not sure that Mrs. Wilson with her magnetic smile was not the heroine of the trip.

If they had been better acquainted with English habits, probably they would not have come on Boxing Day, when all of us, from the King downwards, gets as much rest as we can, but even that had its compensations, for the holiday crowd swelled the sightseeing throng and the result was perhaps the most impressive gathering ever seen in this old City. The chief sufferers were the soldiers who lined the streets, for most of them were fresh from camp or foreign service and they were keen to have a complete holiday season, but the visit kept them at it for hours of the Christmas time.

The King too, was obliged to postpone his holiday at Sandringham until the day the President returned to France, but even so, friendships were firmly established at Buckingham Palace, and it is popular news that when the Prince of Wales makes his forthcoming Dominion tour, he will visit America at the express invitation of the President, backed by the unanimous wish of the people.

SHIPPING CHANGES.

The officers of the White Star line are not at all pleased at the news that the line may shortly pass under the American flag. Protests are being sent to the Government, and the whole affair is a delicate one for British pride and prestige. The International Mercantile Trust, of course, is an American concern, with a British Board of Directors, but the consent of our Cabinet has to be obtained before the transfer of flags can be made. On that, in all probability, we shall hear much in the coming session of Parliament.

But an equally interesting move is indicated in the reported decision of the Cunard Company to take over the berthage accommodation at Antwerp formerly occupied by the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen. I hear that the Belgian Government would welcome the change, for they are averse to German commerce again seeking preponderance at Belgian expense.

The Scheidt line has all along been maintained in a fair condition of efficiency, and is available at low water to vessels drawing at least 24 feet. It is hoped that by arrangement with Holland at the Peace Conference the depth will be increased still further. Belgium even hopes to be given control of the river, which is of considerable advantage to the export and import trade, thus preventing the possible serious interruption of navigation to and from its leading port.

Germany in the past has made greedy efforts to capture a large share of the Antwerp trade, but the Belgian Government had successfully countered the endeavour.

The Cunard clearly intend branching out, for they have acquired important premises at Vancouver, B.C., the harbour of which, it is expected, will soon be made one of the finest on the Pacific coast, with an enormous wharf, a huge dry dock, and grain elevators on the grandest scale.

Sir Joseph MacKay is rapidly winding up the Shipping Ministry, and when he retires, to resume his own Scottish shipping trade, he can have a peerage if he wants one. The story of how this queer man has manipulated the shipping of the world to the purposes of the Allies is one of the great romances of the war.

Some of the extreme Socialists in the general election went out and out for the nationalisation of shipping, and were never tired of quoting the example of Australia in support of their arguments.

The following are the real facts of the Australian experiment, I am assured on very high authority. Some two years ago the Australian Government bought 14 or 15 British ships for the purpose of bringing Australian supplies, especially foodstuffs, to England. For the most part these ships have really been used in carrying goods from Australia to ports outside the control of our Government, so that the ships have enjoyed the privilege of neutrals like the Norwegian "min" being able to charge open market freight rates which are above the controlled rate. The profits on the ships have therefore been unrestricted, and war profits have been very large. But the fact is the British Government would not have allowed the ships to be sold had it been foreseen that they would have been used in this way. In any case the example is not a sound one to quote in support of nationalisation of all shipping.

GOOD SIGNS.

There are some good signs ahead. Already drapery stocks are coming down in price and boots are expected to follow rapidly. The Food Controller expects rationing to peter out about May next, and several coupons are already sold without coupons. The prices will remain higher than before the war for years maybe, but still there is some ray of hope on the horizon. The one thing that is hopelessly short now is housing, and millions of houses are needed. Those who must find accommodation in London to-day are in a bad way. I have looked myself for a flat in town and find I have to accept a maisonnette at double the rent I have paid to now.

VERY DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

RECORD ALL-ROUND SPORTSMAN TAKES FOR "CHINA MAIL."

"Aloha." "Aloha oo." That's the way the Sandwich Islanders greet each other, and both Mr. L. Fullard Leo and this *China Mail* man happened to hail from the Paradise of the Pacific, one as a resident of long standing, the other as one having spent an "eighteen-month holiday" there—a never-to-be-forgotten *dalea* for niente.

Mr. Leo is stopping at Mr. Ox-berry's hotel at Kowloon. He is an Australian, but has been so long away that he has almost forgotten it. Among athletes he is certainly some *haole*. It didn't come out in our *kama hila* (conversational) because he is a modest man, but we know the record was in print, and gave him the *haka* of hunting it up for the *China Mail*.

Here is some of it: Mr. Leo has nearly a thousand medals won at athletics. Here are records:

Running.—112 yards in 0.12 1-5; quarter mile, 0.50; mile, 4.30; ten miles, 48.11 2-5.

Bicycling.—Quarter mile, 30 1-5; mile, 1.30 2-5.

Boxing.—Won 22 out of 25 contests.

Rowing.—Won championship of South Africa (1895). On the same day won the sculling handicap, three sailing races, 100 yards, 220 yards, quarter and half mile swimming events, and neat at 4 vings.

Wrestling.—Won 14 contests.

Swimming.—Held New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa championships. Was the first man to swim 100 yards in under the minute. His times were: 50 yards, 0.24 2-5; 100 yards, 0.53; 220 yards, 2.30 1-5; half mile, 11.47 4-5; mile, 24.03; five miles (in still water) 2.29.37 4-5; 15 miles, 5.22; 21 miles, 9.23.

He was the originator of the rowing famous crawl stroke in the early 'eighties. For swimming he has 750 gold medals, 52 silver medals, 28 bronze medals.

When he pins 'em all on to his swimming costume, to be photographed, the camera-man has to hurry up, as the weight is no joke. He didn't use to drink or smoke while he was winning all that bullion, but, well, he doesn't mind if he does, now. Just a small one, thanks.

"After he had been out of the game quite a while, Mr. Leo entered for the championship of Canada in 1912 (50 yards). He won it, in 0.23 2-5. He was also a first-class cricketer."

"And to what is Hongkong indebted for the honour of this visit, Mr. Leo?"

"My wife and I are here to try and get the authorities interested in the Pan-Pacific Movement."

"What? 'Exhume' Food's show?"

"Mr. Leo, I am going to have a big Pan-Pacific exhibition at Honolulu in 1920, and Hongkong ought to be represented. There will be athletics. Hongkong ought to be able to enter a swimmer or two. It is the sporting side of the Pan-Pacific Union's big meet that I am most interested in. My wife can tell you more about the political aspects of it."

"The *China Mail* had an editorial only a couple of days ago about the soreness at Honolulu over the Japanese wanting to naturalise as Americans. 'Won't that affect the movement?'"

"No. I don't think anything is likely to arise that will not be forgotten soon. The Japanese are on the Pacific, and it is up to us to make the best of them."

"You Australians don't like 'em too much, do you?"

"I've been so long away from Australia that I have learned to look at these things as any other outsider would. I found something of the feeling you hint at in Australia, but it will not prevent Australia or Japan being thoroughly well represented at the Pacific Olympiad. For my side of it, Australia has already promised a team of competitors."

"Are you visiting all the Pacific countries?"

"Yes. We are going all round. We are recently from Singapore and Java."

"No support from Java, I suppose?"

"Your supposition is wrong. They've promised to send a tennis team."

"What success are you meeting with generally? Pehea?"

"Very satisfactory so far. Mah-kai, in fact."

"Good. Shall we have another?"

"No thanks. Pau."

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PUPILS MUSICAL RECITAL.

HONGKONG'S YOUTHFUL TALENT.

The St. Andrew's Hall was well filled yesterday afternoon when the pupils of Prof. E. Dumenberg gave their 5th Annual Piano Recital. Among those present were H.E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Mr. Justice Melbourne. The following was the programme:

Scene de Ballet "Cinderella" Taylor
Miss Marie Souza.
(a) To a sleeping beauty
(b) Garland Dance
"Forest Fantasia" Carroll
Master George Bond.

(a) From the Cliffs
(b) Early Morning
"Sea Idylls" Carroll
Miss Joyce Thornhill.

The Swallows "Gullitt"
Miss Marie Nolan.
On the levee (Cecile Skeff)
Cecile Lament

Miss Lina Regal.
Sonata (Piano) Beethoven
(1st movement)
Miss May Fincher.

(a) Polonaise in C sharp minor
(b) "Ave Maria" Chopin
Miss Lina Regal.

Two-part Song
"The way, the life"
The Singing Class from the
Diocesan Girls' School.

Concerto in A minor "Grieg"
(1st movement)
Miss Editha Osmund.

(The orchestra pit played on a
second piano by Prof. E.
Dumenberg.)

(a) "In Autumn"
(b) Wayward Flowers
(c) Autumn enchantment
Autumn sketches

Miss Estelle Carroll.
(a) "Victory" Polonaise Chopin
(b) The Last Rose of Summer
Thalberg

Miss May Choy.
Butterflies "Grieg"
Nocturne in C minor Chopin
Mr. William Macdonald.

(a) Andantino in E minor Debussy
(b) Intermezzo in Octaves
Leschetzky

Miss Editha Mackay.
La Sylphide (for two pianos)
Chaminade

Miss Helen Flint and Prof. E.
Dumenberg.
Two-part Song

(a) "The Wanderer's Evening
Song"
(b) "The Autumn Wind"
Rubinstein

The Singing Class from the
"Diocesan Girls' School."
It has been remarked that if Prof.
Dumenberg is a great teacher, these
pupils of his are also very clever.

The first part of the programme
was done by the younger section of
the pupils. They were all good, and
had a confidence which was pleasing
to see. Special mention ought to be
made of the playing of Miss Marie
Nolan. It is not often that one
hears such finished playing in so
young an artist. She has a beauti-
ful touch. In the second half of the
programme the most enjoyable item
was the piano recital between
Miss Editha Osmund and Professor
Dumenberg. It is a long time back
in the musical annals of Hongkong
that such playing has been heard
from a youthful amateur as
Miss Osmund. Of all the pupils it
can be said they were really first
class. A few mistakes were made
by some, a most natural thing, but
these were forgotten in the general
excellence. The items given by
the singing class of the Diocesan Girls'
School were poor. Half the girls
seemed not to know the words and
it was rather pitiable to see some of
them standing on the platform
stupidly looking at each other and
wondering what was coming next.
But to Professor Dumenberg and his
pupils hearty congratulations are in
order.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

JAPAN EQUALLY GUILTY.

Commenting on the Japanese resolution addressed to the Peace Conference urging the abolition of racial discrimination, the *Manchester Guardian* says the Japanese themselves are not innocent of racial discrimination. Chinese and Korean workers are not admitted freely into Japan, and Chinese labourers are at present being expelled from Japanese cities. Also, the Japanese do not permit foreigners to own land in Japan and discriminate between Japanese and non-Japanese traders. It may be replied that this is economic and not racial discrimination, but the racial discrimination of the United States and certain British dominions is really economic. The remedy is the application of lower standards to higher.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DUC DE MONACO.

WHAT IS IT?

The handsome design on page nine designed by Mr. Row, who is considered one of the cleverest commercial artists in the United States, is only another expression of Champagne Duc de Monaco; the wine that made the Monte Carlo wine sellers so famous.

Travellers in Europe who have visited Monte Carlo should be greatly gratified to learn that Duc de Monaco Champagne is now obtainable in this Colony.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FREDONY STILL A BIG ATTRACTION.

The popularity which the Fredony Company have enjoyed during their stay here has not fallen off in the slightest degree and last night's performance was attended by as large an audience as the previous ones have been. Each number received meritorious applause and the keenest interest was taken in the rapid performance of Mr. Fredony, who created great amusement by his exceptionally clever impersonations in his one man playlet "The Man in the Clock." Miss Tessie Turner, who made last night her first appearance, has quite a fascinating manner and sings with expression. She surely deserves the title of ragtime girl, being able to put a song over with plenty of pep. Her pleasing personality lends additional charm to her performance. At the conclusion of her rollicking jazzy melodies Miss Turner was greeted with a very flattering reception and surely will become quite a favourite with Hongkong audiences.

The same programme will be repeated for two more nights and for Monday a complete change of programme is announced.

FILM ACTORS' SALARIES.

There is a great deal of misconception going round with regard to the salaries paid to Cinema stars. Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin being cases in point. Some time ago, for instance, it was widely advertised that Chaplin had received one million dollars for appearing in ten pictures. The fact was that he had been offered one hundred thousand dollars apiece for acting in and producing ten three-part photoplays. This means, of course, that he has to engage and pay the other actors, provide the direction, scenario and scenery, foot the bill for the "sheeting" staff, develop the negatives and print the films for that sum. The price per Chaplin film fades into insignificance when compared with the millions of dollars spent by William Fox for the great forthcoming picture, the "Queen of the Sea," or even the five hundred thousand dollars expended by him to produce his latest fairy story "Aladdin." The case, with Mary Pickford, is very similar to that of Charlie Chaplin and it is probable that neither of them had any just idea as to what they were letting themselves in for when they sought release from their old contracts to produce their own pictures. Probably as well paid as any film star is little Francis Carpenter who is fed, clothed and educated by the Fox people and whose parents receive \$25,000 gold clear for each picture.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

The discussion upon this question has provoked the following note from a reader whose sentiments I am happy to endorse, says a *China Mail* subscriber:

"Don't worry about the Englishman. He is all right. He is in his usual place round about the top—not boasting about it, but getting on with the job. For hundreds of years foreigners have been ridiculing the 'slow stupid Englishman,' and wondering how he reached his exalted place in the world. The Germans also thought he was played out, but they know better now. History, I believe, will say that England—and Englishmen—did more to win this war than all the other Allies put together, and history will be right."

[The last sentence is rather un-English, don't you think? Our boast is that we never boast.—Ed. C.M.]

SS "VENEZUELA"

The ss. *Venezuela*, Pacific Mail Steamship Co., will not arrive in Hongkong until about March 27, and will leave about April 2. Owing to her being commandeered by the United States Government to transport troops, she was thirteen days late when last in Port. She has, however, picked up four days, and is only eight days behind time.

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HONGKONG BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. E. K. LEUNG WINS IT.

Keen interest by a big attendance was shown yesterday evening at the Victoria Recreation Club, when Mr. K. K. Leung and Sergt. H. Drummond, R.G.A. met to decide who would be the champion billiard player for the Colony for the year. Right up to the end it was anybody's game, and the betting money took turns in favour of each player many times. Although at the beginning, Leung was the favourite, after the interval it was level money on either.

Of the two players, Leung is perhaps the more classy, his all round table cannons, and cannons which require a lot of side were more than good. They were wonderful, and his game at first was a wide open one. So was Drummond's, but towards the end both players took very few chances in the way of "leaving." During the last hundred Drummond went all out, and played more difficult shots when he could have scored easily, in order to get position, which unfortunately for him, Mr. Leung had. However, it was a ding-dong match and thoroughly enjoyable from a spectator's point of view, and the large number of people who were there showed their appreciation impartially.

Drummond won the toss and Leung broke by giving a miss in baulk, and for some time both players did not seem to be able to get down to it, and it was not until they had been playing for twenty five minutes that the first hundred was reached, which was done by Leung, the score being 105-79 in his favour. Then came a period of bad luck for Drummond, who however hard he tried could not get the balls to run as he wanted them to, and in the meantime Leung was scoring steadily, never making any really big breaks, but scoring consistently; and at the same time getting many rounds of applause for his beautiful cannons. One striking thing in the first part of the game was that both players made many very good shots from which they hardly ever got position. Leung went on scoring consistently, never making any large breaks, and established a lead of over a hundred. Then Drummond seemed to recover suddenly, and made breaks of 24, 14, 17, and 25 consecutively, reducing Leung's lead to 18, (361-343) Leung carried on, made several small breaks and had the lead again. Drummond failed to catch up. When he was again over a hundred behind, he made the biggest break of the game up to then, contributing a perfect 54 to his score. This was an exceptionally good break, especially as he had to jockey the ball's around from a very difficult position in order to get them to his liking, and it seemed that he was going on to make over a century when unfortunately he lost the white. Leung then made 17 which put him past the half way mark. Here an adjournment was made for dinner, the scores being Leung 505, Drummond 455.

I lay commenced again at 9 o'clock when it seemed that Drummond was going to do better. His first break was 21, to which Leung replied with a 2, and then Drummond caused the sensation of the evening by making a 64 break. He was now expected to win. This time the other was the result of good billiards, and Sgt. Drummond in the end, from this point, when the score was 571-552 in his favour, Drummond maintained a lead until the score was 764-762, after a very nice break of 41 by Leung. After this the players kept fairly level and the 900 mark was reached when Leung pulled ahead, and the score stood at Leung 911 Drummond 858. Drummond then pulled up his score to 938 when Leung was 968. A series of small breaks brought Leung's score up to 995, Drummond was still a trifle, and "went all out," doing his best to get position. It took Leung four visits to the table before he could run out, the final scores being Leung 1000; Drummond 953.

At the conclusion of the match His Excellency, the Acting Governor, who had been a very interested spectator, presented the prizes won during the tournament, but before doing so, stated how much he had enjoyed the game, and he was sure that everybody else had done the same. He considered that Leung deserved to win, but at the same time he warmly congratulated Drummond on the magnificent fight he put up. His Excellency then briefly recapitulated the progress each player had made during the tournament. He congratulated Mr. McKirdy on the very excellent arrangements he had made, and said "I am sure that it is like being at one of the big matches at home, to be here to night, to see the smooth way in which everything has been run."

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was the referee and Gunner Curtis the marker. Besides His Excellency the following eminent people were present: Mr. Justice Melbourne, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The following were the prize winners—

Championship Cup—Mr. Leung.
Runner Up—Sergt. Drummond.

Highest break during the tournament: Sergt. Drummond.

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Highest break during the tournament: Sergt. Drummond.

SAD DEATH OF YOUNG OFFICER.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Captain J. S. Fuller of the Royal Field Artillery, from meningitis. The passing occurred at about 5 o'clock this morning at the Military Hospital. The deceased officer, is only just over 23 years of age, and has a little over three years service. Commissioned at the end of 1915 from Sandhurst, Captain Fuller went to France, later proceeding on further active service in Mesopotamia. From there he was appointed to General Knox's Mission at Vladivostok. The deceased was awaiting passage to the North when he was taken ill and after two weeks unremitting medical care and nursing died. It is extremely hard after surviving the dangers and sickness of France and Mesopotamia to fall a victim to disease here.

Captain Fuller was a native of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

The funeral will take place from Wellington Barracks this evening, passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ITEMS.

Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer is appointed custodian of Enemy property.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell's appointment as Legislative Councillor in the place of Mr. Shewan is gazetted. Also that of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who was elected to act during Mr. Pollock's tenure as Attorney General.

Mr. G. N. Orme is to act as First Police Magistrate and Coroner, in addition to his other duties.

A very long list of authorized architects appears in the Gazette. It seems we have 49 in our midst.

People going Home, and consigning their effects ahead of them, are up against the need for an Import Licence. They should ask the Superintendent of Imports and Exports about it.

Criminal sessions open on Wednesday.

The roll of certified midwives numbers 74. Six of these are Government midwives.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of yesterday's matches were—

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."
Major Ardono (recs. 216) beat A. H. Crook (recs. 4, 6), 6-2, 7-5.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."
Phyllis Holborn (scr.) beat Rea W. Gield (rec. 15), 6-3, 11-9.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.
Lt. C. L. Crisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) beat R. M. Henderson and J. M. Soeters (recs. 316), 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

Major Hammond and Capt. Gray (rec. 3, 6) beat Lt. Col. Coles and Surg. Lt. Com. Cockburn (rec. 3, 6), 8-6, 1-6, 7-5.

This afternoon's matches are—
Open Championship Doubles.—H. Hancock and S. H. Dodwell v. Tan Toon Lay and Chua Sin Kah.

Open Championship Singles.—A. H. Rumjahn v. T. Mishima.

Club Handicap Singles.—Class "A"—A. Morse (rec. 3, 6) v. F. A. Redmond (lowe 2, 6).

BATU RATA RUBBER.

At the 8th annual meeting of this Company, held in London on Jan. 15, the chairman said, among other things—"In spite of all these troubles the company has earned a moderate profit, and the Board can present a statement showing a balance of profit £17,873, out of which an interim dividend of 7½ per cent, which absorbed £5,971, has been paid, and a balance dividend of 5 per cent, which will require £5,980, is now recommended, making 12½ per cent, for the year. This is a modest distribution as compared with that of recent years, but I suggest that in such troubled times one should look to the average, and I take the liberty of reminding you that for the four years of hostilities the average dividend, after providing for heavy taxation both at home and abroad, is nearly 17 per cent.—not a bad return as things go. The balance of £4,417 on profit and loss account, which is subject to excess profit duty, if any, in the Netherlands Indies, we propose to carry forward."

Club Handicap: Mr. Guimaraes. Runner up: Mr. Hyndman.

Two special cups were presented by Mr. Leung, to the semi-finalists, Messrs. Parkes and Yvanovich.

March 1, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DO NOT INSURE

BEFORE HAVING SEEN OUR PLANS
YOU WILL PROBABLY FIND
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
Powell's Building,
F. M. WELLER,
Manager.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Some rather startling revelations are made by the Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* with regard to opium smuggling in China. This is being carried on to an extent that was certainly not realised by most people outside of that country. In this connection the correspondent makes serious allegations with regard to the part played by Japanese in this business. He states that ever since "Great Britain" abolished the export of "Indian" opium to China the Japanese have been driving a roaring trade in the drug, which they tranship at Kobe for Dairen and Tsingtao. According to a conservative estimate, the military authorities at Tsingtao netted £2,000,000 in imports of opium during the first nine months of 1918. Opium, it is added, is also extensively cultivated in Korea, while recently established factories at Formosa are doing big business exporting morphia to China, principally through the Japanese Post Office, which the Customs are unable to touch. These are very categorical statements, to which the attention of the Japanese Government may very well be directed. In the meantime, we should be loath to assume that the members of the Cabinet are cognisant of the facts and officially connive at such practices. If the allegations of this correspondent are true, we trust the Tokyo Government will take the necessary action to put an end to a state of affairs, so far as their own subjects are concerned, which, if continued, can only result in the greatest injury to China.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Re TSANG KENG DECEASED.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Creditors (other than the fully secured Creditors) who concurred to the Receiving Order against the above named debtor being reconstituted will be held on MONDAY, 24th day of March, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to receive from Mr. Ens a Report of the manner in which the properties assigned to him for the benefit of such creditors have been dealt with and an account of the monies received and expended by him, preparatory to the declaration of a first and final dividend. The amount available for such dividend is a sum of approximately \$17,369.97 and the dividend will accordingly be small.

All such creditors as desire to participate in such dividend should forward immediately to Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, Mr. Ens's Solicitors, particulars showing the amounts of their claims, together with particulars of any sums received by them since the rescission in respect of their claims and the balances now remaining due. These claims should be forwarded on or before the 21st instant as the monies in hand will be distributed amongst the claims received on or before that date. Partly secured creditors must value their securities.

The creditors will be required to verify their claims by Statutory Declarations if thought fit.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1919.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Trustee for the Creditors.

Hongkong, March 15, 1919.

At the 8th annual meeting of this Company, held in London on Jan. 15, the chairman said, among other things—"In spite of all these troubles the company has earned a moderate profit, and the Board can present a statement showing a balance of profit £17,873, out of which an interim dividend of 7½ per cent, which absorbed £5,971, has been paid, and a balance dividend of 5 per cent, which will require £5,980, is now recommended, making 12½ per cent, for the year. This is a modest distribution as compared with that of recent years, but I suggest that in such troubled times one should look to the average, and I take the liberty of reminding you that for the four years of hostilities the average dividend, after providing for heavy taxation both at home and abroad, is nearly 17 per cent.—not a bad return as things go. The balance of £4,417 on profit and loss account, which is subject to excess profit duty, if any, in the Netherlands Indies, we propose to carry forward."

Club Handicap: Mr. Guimaraes. Runner up: Mr. Hyndman.

Two special cups were presented by Mr. Leung, to the semi-finalists, Messrs. Parkes and Yvanovich.

March 1, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

Tuesday, 18th March

and

Thursday, 20th March.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DO NOT INSURE

BEFORE HAVING SEEN OUR PLANS
YOU WILL PROBABLY FIND
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,
Powell's Building,
F. M. WELLER,
Manager.

NOTICES.

THE OLD BLEND

WHISKY

OF THE

WHITE HORSE CELLAR

GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND.

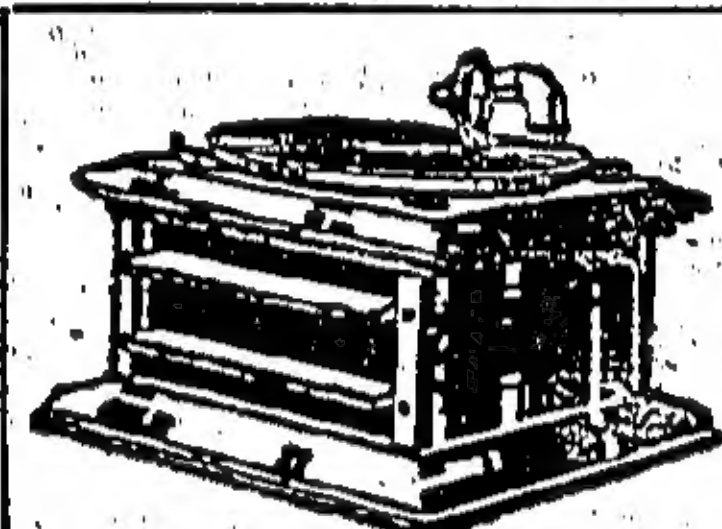
FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE

Per Case \$30

SOLD BY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS
SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.
CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG AND DANCE.



ANDERSON MUSIC
COY., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

Pyrene
FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.

EASILY OPERATED
FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

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JUST

ARRIVED

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
41, FRANK ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. No. 134.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	14th March	20th April	2nd May
"NOVARA"	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
"NELLORE"	12th April	18th May	27th May

*Will take some bottom cargo in Rotterdam. Not available for passengers.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

"DILWARA"	10th March at Noon	due Bombay about
		51st March

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, Etc.

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HANDBOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:-
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

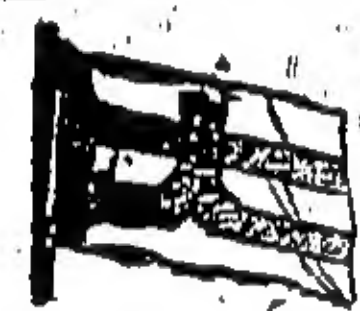
THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.

For JAPAN.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON.	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALPS MARU	.....Friday, 29th March.
GENOA & BOMBAY	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
SIAM MARU	.....Thursday, 29th March.
MARSEILLES.	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS	DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HIMALAYA MARU	.....End of March.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SIAM MARU	.....Thursday, 29th March.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
LUZON MARU	.....End of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly service calling at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo in HONOLULU, N.H. & S. in connection with Calcutta, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
CANADA MARU	.....Monday, 17th March.
RAIPHONG	Three times a month service.
JAPAN PORTS.	
KEELUNG, TAIPEI VIA SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class. Passengers will arrive and depart from the SUN YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAIPEI via SWATOW and AMOY.	
SOSHU MARU	.....Thursday, 27th March at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
AMAKUSA MARU	.....Sunday, 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
JOSHIN MARU	.....Monday, 17th Mar., at 9 a.m.
KAIJO MARU	.....Sunday, 23rd Mar., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.
5, Wyndham Street.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	Mar. 16, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Mar. 16, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Mar. 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Wins Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ESANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 18, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 18, Daylight.
KOBE	POOKSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 20, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHIEHSING	FRIDAY, Mar. 21, Daylight.
EVPHONG	YAKSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 21, at 8 a.m.
WANTIA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 21, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 21, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 28, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	TUESDAY, April 1, at 3 p.m.

JALOUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Sailings are made to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports on Friday.

RAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers and cargo, calling at Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce an arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and descriptions filled therein.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN:

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN and SEATTLE.

FULL POWERED

M. V. LIBBY MAINE

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—MARCH 20.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2388. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	28th Feb. from Yokohama.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April from Yokohama.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May from Yokohama.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAG, ABIGA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
AYTO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SHITO MARU	17,200	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:-
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 3374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	19th Mar.	9th April.
Empress of Asia	27th Mar.	14th April.
Monteagle	5th April.	29th April.
Empress of Russia	24th April.	12th May.
Empress of Japan	7th May.	28th May.
Empress of Asia	22nd May.	9th June.
Monteagle	10th June.	4th July.
Empress of Russia	19th June.	7th July.
Empress of Japan	2nd July.	23rd July.
Empress of Asia	17th July.	4th Aug.
Empress of Russia	14th Aug.	1st Sept.
Monteagle	20th Aug.	13th Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, suitcases and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature, apply to:
P. D. RUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to:
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIRONG: Capt. J. W. Evans, TUESDAY, 18th March at 1 p.m.
HAITAN: Capt. A. H. Stewart, FRIDAY, 21st March at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blais Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1334.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to:

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED:

For STEAMERS: LONDON: "WALTON HALL" On 22nd March.

For LONDON: "CITY OF BRISTOL" On 16th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

In REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched at the end of March to:

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN-DELI.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents. Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE-NAVIGATION.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has received a petition from the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation asking him to issue a Provisional Order empowering them to increase their rates, tolls, rents, and charges. The petitioners state that the present rates, etc., were, for the most part, authorised in 1858, and they have not been increased since then, but to enable the Trustees to maintain their undertaking in a state of efficiency, and to borrow the necessary money for extensions and improvements, it is expedient that the rates, etc., should be increased. The petitioners therefore ask for a Provisional Order for confirmation by Parliament empowering them to increase all their maximum rates by 80 per cent.

ENEMY OR NEUTRAL?

The question whether a vessel flying a neutral flag can be condemned as being owned by enemy subjects was raised in an appeal heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The appellants, the Matchless Steamship Company, were represented by Mr. F. D. Mackinnon, K.C., and Mr. R. A. Balloch (instructed by Messrs. Pritchard and Sons), while the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. C. R. Dunlop (instructed by the Treasury solicitor) appeared for the Crown.

The appellants are the owners of the s.s. *Hamborn*, which in December, 1917, was condemned by the Prize Court as belonging to enemies of the Crown. The questions raised in the case were whether the ship, registered as a Dutch ship, was liable to seizure as a German ship, and whether, being entitled to fly the Dutch flag, she was protected by the Declaration of London. The appellants urged that the ship was a Dutch vessel registered at Rotterdam, and the company were a Dutch company. At the time of her capture the ship was on time charter to the Manson Steamship Line, of New York, and had a Dutch captain.

Mr. Mackinnon urged that the effective control of the ship was by Dutch and not German residents. It was undoubtedly owned by a Dutch company, and entitled to be treated as a Dutch ship even though the shareholders were Germans.

Lord Sumner said it was possible that the ownership of a ship might be transferred to neutrals while its management and all the profits might be in an enemy country.

For the Crown it was contended that the ship belonged to German subjects, as all the shareholders were Germans, and was under German management. She had an enemy character notwithstanding the fact that she was registered in Holland and nominally owned by a Dutch company. The enemy or neutral character of a ship did not depend upon the flag she was entitled to fly, but upon the enemy or neutral character of her owners.

The Attorney-General said the ship was German owned.

Lord Sumner asked whether that statement was accurate.

Sir Arthur Channel said the question was whether the Dutch ownership was a sham or reality.

The Attorney-General said it was the duty of the Prize Court to look at the real substance rather than the technicality. The substance of the matter was that the ownership was German.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.



Cuticura Cares For Your Face and Hands

Dainty women everywhere use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet purposes with results of Continence to purify and beautify the complexion, hands and hair. Absolutely nothing better than these fragrant, super-cleansing emollients.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. P. M. Cuticura & Co., Ltd., 27, Queen's Road, London. Sold everywhere.

SEE

PAGE

9

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary general meeting on March 22 says:

The Board of Directors have now to lay before the shareholders a Statement of Accounts, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Gross Profit for the year is..... 610,905.88
The amount brought forward from the previous year..... 114,763.77

After allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees..... 6,000.00

Interest..... 1,257.97

Donation to War Charities..... 5,000.00

Writing off for depreciation on the Company's Buildings, Machinery, Steamers, Launches, Lighters, &c., as per Articles of Association..... 72,117.75

Writing off for loss in exchange on British 5 per cent. War Loan..... 3,696.97

The balance to be dealt with is..... \$ 637,596.96

which it is recommended should be applied as follows:

To write off Deep Water Bay Buildings and Machinery, an additional \$ 40,000.00

To pay a dividend of 80 cents per share..... 320,000.00

To pay a bonus to Shareholders..... 18,951.79

To place to Reserve Fund..... 25,000.00

To write off Steamer, Launches and Lighters, an additional..... 100,000.00

To write off Hong Kong Works Buildings and Machinery, an additional..... 7,505.78

and carry forward to the credit of next year's account..... 126,139.39

\$ 637,596.96

Directors.—In accordance with the Articles of Association the very Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Lang retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe who are eligible for re-appointment.

DAVID L. DALE, Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Directors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DEC., 1918

Directors' Fees..... 5,000.00

Auditors' Fees..... 1,000.00

Interest..... 1,257.97

Donation to War Charities..... 5,000.00

Amount written off as depreciation for 1918..... 72,117.75

Amount written off as loss in exchange on British 5 per cent. War Loan..... 3,696.97

Balance as per Balance Sheet..... 522,833.12

\$ 610,905.88

Exchange..... 16.56

Scrip Fees..... 136.50

Bonus unclaimed written off..... 277.59

Balance on Working Account—Sales of Cement \$600, 316.55 Sales of Bricks, Pipes &c. 610,475.23

\$ 610,905.88

BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Capital—400,000 shares at \$7.50 each fully paid up..... \$3,000,000.00

Return of Capital unclaimed..... 16,792.50

Reserve Fund as per last a/c 165,000.00

Since added 39,000.00

S.S. "Chingchow" Insurance Reserve Fund as per last account 21,600.00

Since added 10,519.89

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Current a/c..... 29,157.14

Sundry Creditors..... 385,403.95

Profit and Loss Account Brought forward from 1917..... 114,763.77

Profit for the year 1918, 522,833.19..... 637,596.96

\$ 4,301,070.44

Green Island Macao Buildings & Machinery as per last a/c 274,446.17

Less 6 per cent. Depreciation for 1918 15,466.77

257,979.40

Cement and Raw Material in stock valued at 98,578.34

Coal and Casks valued at 15,613.38

Stores valued at 42,653.19

156,841.91

Patent Rights for Clay Drying Process as per last a/c..... 100.00

Hok Un, Hongkong, Land as per last a/c 1,248,653.21

Buildings & Machinery as per last a/c 593,961.68

Less 6 per cent. Depreciation for 1918 25,637.70

558,323.98

SANITARY BOARD.

On Tuesday, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:

"Does the Medical Officer of Health consider it desirable in the interests of the Public Health of the Colony that the ages, hours and conditions of the employment of women and children in factories, workshops and work places in the Colony should be regulated and controlled?"

The rest of the orders of the Day are:

2.—Application for permission to erect one water closet on the second floor of Queen's Buildings, Marine Lot No. 369 (Messageries Maritimes Office).

3.—Application for permission to erect four water closets, two trough closets and two urinals in a house to be erected on Kowloon, Marine Lot No. 42, Fuk Tsun Heung.

4.—Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 61 to 67, Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, New Kowloon, Inland Lot No. 58.

5.—Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 4th March, 1919.

6.—Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 23rd February and 2nd March, 1919.

7.—Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 16th and 23rd February and 2nd March, 1919.

8.—Rat return for the weeks ending 1st and 8th March, 1919.

THE S.S. "DILWARRA."

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwarra sailed this afternoon at 3 p.m. for Singapore and London, having a full complement of passengers, though very few local ones. The majority were booked right through from Shanghai and Japan.

There are no less than nine contractors and 6,000 men engaged on the demolition of the ancient wall of Canton.

The Government is sending three delegates to America to study the prison system.

Canton is sending 25 athletes to the Manila Olympiad in May.

A Chinese boiler maker of the Taikoo Dock was charged before Mr. Lindsell this morning with the theft of a length of copper piping, the property of the Company. It appears that after stealing the metal, he was faced with the problem of how to conceal it. Being a resourceful fellow however, he was not puzzled for long; but took it into the boiler shop where he hammered it into pieces big enough to fit his pockets. It was while so engaged, that he attracted the attention of a lunkon in the neighbourhood and was taken. Mr. Lindsell gave him four weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Cement & Raw Material in stock valued at 569,471.03

Coal, Casks and Gunnies valued at 268,436.99

Stores (General and Machinery) valued at 199,031.07

1,036,939.09

Cement on consignment valued at..... 228,335.38

Deep Water Bay Works—Land as per last a/c..... 3,500.00

Buildings and Machinery as per last a/c 80,179.79

Less amount written off as authorized at annual meeting of 23rd March 1918, 15,000.00

Less 6 per cent. Depreciation for 1918, 3,910.79

61,269.00

Bricks, Pipes and Tiles in stock valued at 57,187.80

Coal valued at 5,506.75

Stores valued at 6,009.00

68,703.55

Bricks, Pipes &c. on consignment valued at..... 2,009.99

Steamer, Steam Lighter, Steam Launches, and Lighters as per last a/c 205,144.74

Less depreciation for 1918 16,102.49

Since expended 30,075.00

219,117.25

Value of Coal on board S.S. "Chingchow"..... 1,647.70

Property at Canton as per last a/c..... 10,000.00

Value of premia on unexpired Policies..... 28,734.83

Sundry Debtors..... 323,690.18

British 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/1947 £5,263.24

Ed. c. 31, 25,087.49

Ed. c. 31, 25,087.49

Less share of £13.24

62 from above Loan 66.17

Less amount written off as loss in exchange 3,696.97

25,250.00

31,304.35

Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1916 50,000.00

Cash on hand—Head Office 5,867.54

Hok Un Works 7,583.25

Macao Works 469.73

13,920.52

\$ 4,301,070.44

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Now that the General Election is over, we should have a statement from the Government on the shipping problem, which the war has bequeathed. Is shipping to be controlled or nationalised, or is it not? Lord Inchcape in his recent speech assumed that the question had been decided, and that "the ridiculous idea had happily been set on one side."

Mr. Bonar Law certainly made a definite pronouncement in the House of Commons justifying Lord Inchcape's confidence, and Sir Leo Money resigned his position as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping for this and other reasons. But Mr. Winston Churchill has since stated at Dundee that no decision has been reached.

There is nothing so bad for any industry as uncertainty as to its future, because no one will embark capital in a trade which may at any moment be subject to some form of control or even of nationalisation. And it happens that at this moment orders should be placed in the shipyards without delay for new vessels, or else we must abandon hope of re-establishing either our home or our foreign trade. The building of ships just now, when prices are very high, is a hazardous adventure, and if men with money and shipping experience are not assured that they are going to have fair play, they may well choose some other investment, for over a long period of years shipping pays only moderate dividends. I believe that in the ten years before the war the average rate was not more than 5 per cent. So, the sooner the Government puts the matter beyond all doubt the better for the nation at large, for our every interest depends upon the speed with which the mercantile marine is re-established. We are short of over a thousand ships, about 300 of them being liners and 700 of them tramps.

The greatest danger which confronts us during the period of reconstruction is the intellectual Socialist, who wants to nationalise everything and everybody. He would create a vast Civil Service, which in time would rule the country by its votes. In his ignorance he lumps together milk and mines, railways and ships; he has the valour of ignorance to argue that because some countries have nationalised their railways we should do the same, and that, if we apply this policy to railways, we should apply it also to ships. We may do so, but in that case we shall sacrifice the essential element of our sea-power. Something may be said for railway nationalisation, though it will probably cost us more and the service rendered may be less efficient. But the railway system of the country is a British institution which has not to meet foreign competition. On the other hand, our Mercantile Marine is not a British institution, but has assumed an international character. Before the war we carried over one-half of the world's trade, including:

1. Nine tenths of the inter-imperial trade.

2. Over three-fifths of the trade between the Empire and foreign countries.

3. Nearly one-third of the trade between foreign countries.

That supreme maritime position was obtained in open competition with the merchant navies of the world, and, in some cases, very unfair competition owing to systems of subsidies, preferential railway rates, and other special treatment by foreign countries, including our Allies of to-day. The officers and men of British ships were paid better than those of other nationalities, with the sole exception of the United States; and the standard of wages in our shipyards was also higher. The secret of our success lay in the quality of the services rendered, due in large measure to the competency and strict regard to economy on the part of those who managed our shipping.

The Merchant Navy, before the war, could be roughly divided into three classes—(a) passenger liners and (b) cargo liners, both operating on fixed routes; and (c) cargo ships, going anywhere where profitable cargoes offered. The tramp often fed the liner, and many of the tramps continued steaming from one foreign port to another, foreign port without returning to this country over a term of years. Is it imagined that any Government Department would conduct the business of shipping so economically, as to succeed in retaining for us anything approaching half the carrying trade of the world in face of severe competition from every quarter? The men who were responsible for building up the British merchant navy showed a genius for this particular business, which we may be sure no civil servant would possess, because it is a matter of tradition and experience.

Shipping requires freedom; it is the most individualistic of our trades. Its prosperity depends on the ability of the industry to fight freely for passenger and cargoes. Only a portion of the passengers, particularly third-class passengers, carried in British ships are British subjects. A very large number are emigrants from the Continent. When Germany tried to ruin our shipping, she hit it through the passenger trade on the Continent, setting up a system of "control," so as to prevent, as far as she could, the tens of thousands of emigrants from Eastern Europe travelling by British lines. By the time the war opened British ships

SYMPATHY FOR GERMANY IN JAPAN.

The Scout Press (Japanese) says: We all know that in spite of Japan being ranged on the side of the Allies, there were many people in Japan who believed in the final victory of Germany, and that such people were especially numerous among military men. Nevertheless, what Dr. M. Sawayanagi, former Vice-Minister of Education, tells in the current issue of the *Shu*, a weekly journal published in Tokyo, is a revelation. According to him, he actually heard in spring last at a certain meeting a Colonel connected with the General Staff saying with conviction that Germany would not only occupy the whole of Russia as well as Siberia and part of China, but would shake the foundation of the British Empire by advancing their victorious army to India through Persia. Dr. Sawayanagi further says that he heard several officers assert that there was no possibility whatever of revolution ever breaking out in Germany. We had experienced ourselves of having to endure the torture of listening to the prattle of officers on the greatness and invincibility of the German army. All these blind admissions of Germany are now of course crestfallen and silent. They well deserve the humiliation they are experiencing, but seem still to retain their responsible posts in our army. Is it, however, wise to leave the reins of administration in the hands of such incompetent men?

we were carrying only about one-fifth of those persons, with the result that our industry was suffering. We must never permit Germany, of any other country, to act in this manner again; it was an infringement of the principle of freedom of these seas, which we established for the benefit of humanity, claiming no preferential treatment in British or Imperial ports, and, therefore, expecting to suffer from no disabilities in other ports. Free seas—and we made them free in peace—must be a mockery unless we obtain absolute free ports. Germany realised that truth, and hence her insidious campaign to prevent emigrants from the Continent of Europe travelling in British vessels. Is it imagined that a Government Department would be able to foster this distinctive traffic better than the men who have made it their life study?

The root error of all talk of nationalisation lies in the mistaken belief that British ships exist exclusively to carry British passengers and British cargoes between the ports of the British Empire. In point of fact, as the figures already quoted show, we carry, under conditions of competition with all foreigners, practically all the inter-imperial trade to-day, and three-fifths of the trade between the Empire and foreign countries. Nationalisation of shipping would inevitably mean that we should sacrifice the one-third of the trade which we carry between foreign countries—that is, trade in which the British producer and the British merchant have no part or lot. So nationalisation of shipping, even if it were a practicable proposition viewed on narrower grounds, involves a smaller merchant navy, even if, denying the doctrine of free ports, we restricted all cargoes of British origin to carriage by British vessels, and it would strike a blow at British employment; we should require fewer officers and men, and, as we should build fewer ships, we should be able to provide work for a smaller number of skilled men in the shipyards and engine shops; and the decrease of output of ships would also react on a score of other industries concerned in the fitting out, equipment, and furnishing of merchantmen.

We live by ships, whereas ships to other countries are something in the nature of a luxury, or, at best, are complementary to the railways. In our case, the railways are complementary to the ships—the ships are all-important. The advantage which the British producer and the British trader, here and overseas, has enjoyed in the past has been the variety of ships offered for the conveyance of his goods.

During the period of reconstruction it may be necessary and even desirable for the Government to exercise a measure of control over imports and exports, carried in the ships, until demobilisation has been completed, and until the worst ravages of the war have been made good. But that should be only a matter of a comparatively few months, and then the safe course, as well as the wise course, politically and economically, is to free trade and shipping from Government control. The Government should stand by them as the watch-dog, to see that the British industries, shipping and others, are not penalised either by restrictions on sea traffic by other nations, preferential railway rates, such as the Germans and others adopted, or unfair attempts to control passenger traffic or dumping. All that the British shipowner asks is a fair field, and, if he has that, he will not only regain the former position of ascendancy, but will contribute powerfully to the re-establishment of our home and foreign commerce, which means plenty of work for every worker.—Archibald Hurd in Daily Telegraph.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs W. Logan & Co. report on March 14.—Since the date of our last report our Market has ruled quiet and the amount of business transacted has been small. The Shanghai Market continues firm, all Cotton shares having advanced.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue quiet, sales having taken place at \$750 and further shares can be obtained at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas are wanted at \$122 1/2 Cants at \$410 and Yangtszes at \$225. Unions after sales at \$1,005 are wanted at \$1,010.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have buyers at \$175 and Hongkong Fires at \$355.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. Very little business has been taken place in this Stock, shares are obtainable at \$181. Douglases have strengthened from our last quotation of \$91 1/2 to a buying quotation of 94 1/2 Cash and \$96 April.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet with sellers at \$120. Malabous remain nominal at \$36 1/2.

Docks and Wharves.—Hongkong Docks have been done at \$161 1/2 but close down with sellers at that rate. Kowloon Wharves. Sales have been reported at \$117 but shares can now be obtained at that rate. Shanghai Docks are quiet with sellers at \$129. Buyers at \$128.

Miscellaneous.—Cements, sales have taken place at \$8.67 and \$8.80 and shares can be obtained at the latter rate. Hongkong Electric have buyers at \$75 1/2. China Borneos \$123. China Lights \$55. Ropes \$30. Water-Boats \$124. Watsons \$61.5 and Powells \$95.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Jan 15: We are now resuming the weekly issue of this report, the Post Office having announced the regular weekly dispatch of the Eastern Mail. There has been nothing doing in Manchester Piece Goods during the past week and consequently nothing new to report.

The subject of Japanese competition with Lancashire made a place in the Goods has been much to the fore of late and certainly the Japanese have been putting a considerably cheaper article on the market than the Lancashire makers could do. It is generally admitted that the Japanese cloths are not so reliable and this one point in favour of the Lancashire cloths. As regards price, it must be remembered that the Japanese makers have had every advantage during the war. Lancashire has been heavily handicapped by excessive freight, heavy war insurance, increased working expenses, extra cost of production owing to half the machinery being stopped, reduced working hours, and disorganisation of inland transport. The whole of the business of the country was much disorganised by war requirements and particularly by the absorption by the army of men of all classes. In fact the Japanese manufacturers had everything in their favour in helping them to compete with Lancashire in the Eastern markets. What the future will bring forth remains to be seen and a many look askance at the threatened heavy reduction in working hours in the Cotton trade and the big increases in wages which have had to be given, but possibly similar conditions may eventually prevail in other countries as the world becomes more democratic. So far as Japanese competition is concerned, our Government should certainly see that the English mills should at least be given fair play. The fact of Japanese competition is being grossly exaggerated for there are only about 30,000 Looms in Japan as compared with 807,500 in Great Britain, and it is absurd to think that Japan can seriously compete with Lancashire, and when reasonable conditions again return this country will probably be able to hold its own as it has done in the past against the competition of the whole world.

AN EXPERIENCE WE HAVE NOT HAD.

We thought we had experienced the full gamut of editorial experience in the Far East, but the editor of the *Canton Times* is ahead of us. He says: A man, recently offered to place his two daughters in our custody provided we would undertake their support and education until they attained a marriageable age when we were to receive compensation from the amount of their marriage dowries. This gentleman, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, has so many children he didn't know what to do. The number of such fathers, in China, is legion. Having our own quiver full of arrows, we were obliged to decline this added responsibility.

SEE
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9

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest advices from South America show German propaganda is still actively going on in Chili and Peru. One of the latest leaflets to be scattered broadcast in Lima gives the Chancellor-Max as authority for the following: "Nevertheless our armies, glorious on the sea and land, were never conquered on any front or on any sea. The German people, in spite of not obtaining a total triumph, have achieved a moral triumph, much greater than military triumph. You Germans who are far from the Fatherland, maintain yourselves closely united, confident that we will find new forces by which to come forth triumphantly from the terrible times in which we live."

After the Armistice had been signed the German colony in Iquique declared: "The Central Empires have not been routed, nor have they lost in the least their military superiority which has been maintained during four years, and which is today as strong as ever." From all it is clear that the South American continent will now become the main ground for German intrigue.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY IN LENT, March 16.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Remington; Psalms, Walton and Rimbaud; Te Deum; Barby and Turlie 13th evening; Benedictus; Haversall (7th evening); Hymns, 4, 277.

God Save the King.

N.B.—Psalms 78, verses 1, 5, 6, 9 and 14 in unison. Psalms, 80 verses 1, 3, 7, 14 and 19 in unison. Hymn 4, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Hymn 277, verses 4 in unison.

Holy Communion (12 noon.)

Evangelist (6 p.m.)

Responses, Psalms, Turlie, Cooke; Hymns and Hopkins; Magnificat; Cooke (13th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Mark, Hymns, 235, 80, 234; Miserere, Felton (10th morning).

N.B.—Psalms 69, verses 1, 4 and 8 in unison. Psalm 83, verses 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14 and 18 in unison. Psalm 84, verses 1, 4, 8 and 13 in unison. Psalm 85, verses 1, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 19 in unison. Psalm 86, verses 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19 in unison. Hymn 238, verses 1 in unison. Hymn 90, verses 1 and 5 in unison. Hymn 254, verses 1, 5 and 7 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

2ND SUNDAY IN LENT, March 16.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Remington; Psalms, Walton, LXXXIX Remount, LXXXIX Hiles, Kelway; Te Deum; St. Jude; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 80 (A & M 223), 161, 169 (A & M 265), 433, 300.



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OBTAINABLE AT
GANDE, PRICE & Co., AGENTS.
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DO YOUR SHOPPING AT

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"GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

Treats Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

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JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLEwith bearings of diamond-hard surface to give
perfect ease of running and, toughened core
to ensure practically unbreakable strength,
of tough, fibrous, highest quality steel.GUARANTEED FOR EVER
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EIGHT-CYLINDER
AUTOMOBILENow operating in 56
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NEW YORK, U.S.A.DOING HIS DISTASTEFUL
BIT.A PARABLE OF REAL LIFE
IN WAR TIME.The little Derby Dog sat in a
draughty corridor hating Cod. He
sat on a hard wooden bench, at an
unsteady wooden table—trestle, six
feet, folding, one—with military re-
gisters and buff slips and medical
history sheets spread all around him.This little Derby Dog was the least
heroic of his species, being that
pathetic creature of our "win-the-
war" spirit, a C.B. clerk. He was a
small, fat, bald-headed, nervous man,
of middle age, dressed in the uniform
of the famous Hampshire Regiment,
with which he had never served, and
weighed down by a pair of enormous
hobnailed marching boots, in which
he had never marched.The history of this unimportant
Derby Dog was like that of about a
million others. When the undersized
and sedentary were first called for he
had gone "hot-foot" to the attesting
station, eager to demonstrate the
youth and ardour of his soul. He
had returned from the attesting
station with a buff armlet, a printed
certificate, and half-a-crown, and he
sat, proud but unhappy wife, planning a
future of military distinction. This
Derby Dog was a member of what is
called the "professional classes,"He was an architect, or author, or
something of that kind, and foresaw
that being more or less educated and
having a decent professional reputa-
tion, some creditable employment
would be found for him in which he
could use his talents and prove his
courage. His forecast, however, went
singularly wrong.Within a few weeks of his attesta-
tion he was called upon to endure
the most humiliating and indecent
experience of his life—that of a so-
called "medical examination." As a
result of the inspection which he
then underwent, in company with
some two hundred other naked men,
he found himself, to his contemptu-
ous surprise, in a low medical
category. There then followed fur-
ther humiliations. He was given a
half promise of employment, with
commissioned rank, in a technical
unit. Then this promise was with-
drawn. He was half promised a
further medical examination. That
half promise was withdrawn. He
was told that he was eligible for
enlistment in a Labour Battalion, and
that having enlisted he could then
get his re-examination and look for
higher things. He made a number
of railway journeys and filled up a
number of forms and then learnt
that he was not eligible for enlistment
in a Labour Battalion. He was told
that he was not eligible for enlistment
in anything, but that he might
at any moment become eligible and
would then receive a fortnight's
warning to present himself for
service. "What service?" he asked.
He was told that he would get that
information when—he got it!The months which followed were
months of unhappiness and anxiety
for the Derby Dog, during which he
was neither a soldier, an architect,
nor a man. Old ladies despised him
publicly in omnibuses, clients with-
held work, feeling that a man so
liable to be called could not advan-
tageously be chosen; and the army
bombed him with papers. On
receiving his papers, he would kiss his
wife, lock up his cigars, pay off the
gardener, and go away—only to
return by the 6.30. His papers, he
would find, had been posted by
mistake. He was told that he was
not wanted and that he must return
home. This happened about four
times. But at last there came a
time when no one could conveniently
admit that it had happened, and this
time the Derby Dog did not come
home again.This time he was sent to a posting
depot, where he learnt that he was
to be forthwith mobilised and dis-
patched by train to a county town, to
be a military clerk to a military
office. The posting station was in an
acute state of February, and the little
Derby Dog became extremely cold as
he hopped about a parade ground
inches deep in snow, and present-
ed himself at various huts where
boots and over-coats, and knives and
forks, and button-sticks and hold-alls
were thrown in his face. He re-
members well the final hut, because
it happened to be locked; wherefore
he had to wait in the snow for half
an hour until an unwilling corporal
unlocked it in order to complete the
"issue" by supplying him with a
ration of brown paper and string.A private soldier accompanied the
Derby Dog on his journey from hut
to hut, and this soldier swore because
the final hut was locked. So the
Derby Dog said to the soldier: "But
I don't want any brown paper! What
is it for?""To wrap up your civvies in," said
the soldier.The innocent Derby Dog suggested
that in that case it would be unneces-
sary to wait for the paper, as he had
brought a bag for his civilian clothes.
But the soldier, white with emotion,
flung out a detaining hand. "You
can't hop off like that, cocky," he
exclaimed. "You must get your
brown paper. Why you've signed
for it!"So the Derby Dog waited and got
his brown paper and a little bron-
dine as well, and late that night he
found himself wearing strange clothes
in a strange town. There he lived
unhappily ever after. His work in
the military office began at 8 a.m.and ended at 8.30 p.m. Sundays in-
cluded, and he found that the current
civilian theory concerning him and
concerning all soldier clerks, was that
he was a coward and a slacker. His
wife was permitted to live with him
in the country town to solace his
hours of leisure, and to feed and
lodge him. The sum allotted by His
Majesty's Government for the upkeep
and nourishment of both husband
and wife was called a Joint Subsis-
tence Allowance and amounted to
the sum of twenty shillings and five
pence per week. On this sum the
Derby Dog's wife was supposed to be
able to clothe herself, feed herself,
and house herself, and to feed and
house a hungry soldier in addition.Now come back again to
the point from which we
started. This soldier, our Derby
Dog, was sitting at his impossible desk,
in an impossible corridor, writing
impossible letters. The desk was
impossible because it was an army
desk—table, trestle, six feet, folding,
one; the corridor was impossible be-
cause it was a corridor, and the
letters were impossible because they
were impossible. The usual sort of
thing was simple. "Attached is
needed to you for information and
necessary action please." But when
the machine became excited the
Derby Dog would find himself writing
such wonderful passages as this:"Ref, your numbering K1088 of
13th November and attached enquiry,
the correspondence is returned to you
for completion under A.C.I. 28363/18,
as in view of Para. 5 of those instruc-
tions your minute No. 8 is not under-
stood in this office, please."The little Derby Dog indited these
epileptic dispatches with an air of
great industry, for he was fully
expressed to the view of three severe-
looking officers—officers of the
regular army—pukka officers. They
stood at the far end of the corridor,
facing the Derby Dog, and they were
smoking Egyptian cigarettes with an
air of stern displeasure and with that
expression of countenance, habitual
with officers of the regular army,
which would suggest to the uninitiated
that they had all just detected a
defective drain. These officers
belonged really to the room behind
the door which faced the Derby Dog;
but they came out into the corridor
when they wanted to smoke, and as
they always wanted to smoke they
were always in the corridor, looking
always very displeased, well-groomed,
and pukka. They were elderly men
whom the war had rescued from the
golf courses of Leamington, or
Clifton, or Bath. This is why they
looked so very pukka, for the golfer's
glare had reinforced the army stare.Behind the Derby Dog, at the
other end of the corridor, there was
another door, but this door was
closed; for it belonged to the room
where the temporary officers dwelt,
and these officers did not ever come
out of their room, for they were
busy men who worked extremely
hard and tirelessly in order to sustain
the professional reputation of the
pukka officers. The little Derby
Dog had an affection for the temporary
officers. They were Englishmen
like himself, and did not belong to
an international caste, like the pukas.
They went about their work
with an earnest self-detachment, and
went, or hobbled (since some of
them added a permanent disablement
to their temporary status) about
their pleasures in a simple way,
avoiding with remarkable cheerfulness
those places where the regular
officers congregated. They seemed
to be quite indifferent to defects in
the social drainage system, and on
arriving of a morning would usually
nod to the Derby Dog and say
"Good morning, corporal."There was an open stairway on
the corporal's left, and a window at
his right, so that this warrior-scribe
did not lack fresh air. Sometimes,
indeed, when the street door at the
foot of the stairs was open, he got
fresh air to excess. A fierce, but
mercifully short-lived blizzard told
him now that the door had been
opened. He looked down the stair-
way and saw approaching him several
pieces of a man.The pieces of man were ascending
the stairway very slowly. They had
a lot of dead weight to carry, such
as a wooden leg, a steel arm, a silver
scalp, and an artificial jaw. It looked
like some mechanical contrivance at
first sight, so few and scattered were
the pieces of original being. But
among the human fragments which
remained were two dark and resolute
eyes which proved that the figure now
standing at the Derby Dog's table
did not wholly consist of cabinet-
work and ironmongery. Indeed, it
spoke, though indistinctly, and thus
established further proof of its
humanity. The artificial jaw wagged
up and down, and flat, staccato noises
issued from it, which the Derby Dog
had difficulty in decoding.The bits of man before him were
dressed in the uniform of a commis-
sioned officer, which circumstance
added to the difficulties of the little
Derby Dog, since he had to stand to
attention whilst the officer's platinum
face kept opening and shutting like
a clockwork toy. At last the little
Derby Dog was able to grasp what
his visitor required. He had toiled
up the stairs with his cabinet-work
and ironmongery to ask for a "Pri-
vilege Railway Warrant"; a voucher
which is issued to officers enabling
them to travel by train at reduced
fares. The little Derby Dog saluted
his visitor and repeated himself at
the desk in order to make out the
warrant, as a preliminary to getting
it signed by an officer.While he was ostensibly engaged
on this task the little Derby Dog took
further stock of his visitor. The
Derby Dog observed that his
visitor was sporting a blue armlet,
in public evidence, as it were,
of the fact that he was not alto-
gether fit. The visitor carried a
book in his hand, and the Derby Dog
saw that it was a volume of essays by
Michael Lord Montaigne. He looked
at the eyes again and saw that they
were the eyes of a man who
would care to read books; indeed,
they were reading now, peering
through the window at the huddled
red roofs of the county town and
searching them for fables.The little Derby Dog had now filled
in the warrant and he carried it down
the corridor to the group of pukka
officers and presented it to one of
them for signature. This officer,
having asked for whom the privilege
warrant was required, and having
had his attention directed to the
figure at the table, strolled up to the
figure and addressed a few words to
it. The other officers followed him,
and a splendid effect they made in
their smart, well-fitting uniforms,
shiny buttons, and rows of medal
ribbons.These ribbons were the fruits of
warfare in distant and romantic
places. There were ribbons from
Egypt, from China, from Ashanti,
and from Burma. Their owners
regarded the wreck at the table with
expressions of kindly tolerance.They questioned him about his
military experiences, and elicited,
with difficulty, the information that
he had had the misfortune to be
knocked out during operations on
the River Somme. Then the man at
the table, stuffing the Privilege War-
rant carefully into a pocket, and drag-
ging his load of wood and iron, dragged
himself away. He clasped the baluster
of the stairway with his competent left
arm, having previously manipulated
the hooks and hinges of his right
arm in such a manner that they
would hold an open book in close
proximity to his platinum face.Then, descending slowly, step by
step, he went down the stairway
reading Montaigne.The regular officers at the head of
the stairs leant over the balustrade
and watched the departure of their
visitor with wonder and interest."A quaint chap that," said one of
them."Yes, but a good chap. I should
think," suggested another.The first officer agreed. "A stout
fellow, but... but not a pukka
soldier!""Oh no," assented both the other
officers. "Not a pukka soldier!"And the little Derby Dog at the
wobbly table dropped a big, red blot
on his AB/192, and hated God.—
A. Neil Lyons, in *The Clarion*.SEE
PAGE
9

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Suffering from
DIARRHŒA, and is the only
Specific in
CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.Checks and cures
FEVER, GRIPE, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the mainly. It invariably
relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation
of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE

New Genuine without fail with Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stomach

Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Druggists. Price in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. Y. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups

to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Economical
Made in a
Minute

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, March 14, 1919:

From	Address
Shanghai	Kienfung.
Amoy	McLennan, Passenger S.S.
Kobe	Shimizu, Passenger S.S.
Shanghai	Sanderson, British Consulate.
Osaka	Zarcon, Passenger.
Manila	Wongkeong, Wanchongshing.
Shanghai	Tantak.
Shanghai	Wanshan.
Shanghai	Cheongyunkai Kwanyee.
Yokohama	Kanagawa, Passenger.
Shanghai	Fushin Maru.
Shanghai	Yingping, Jervois Street.
Shanghai	Chamow.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

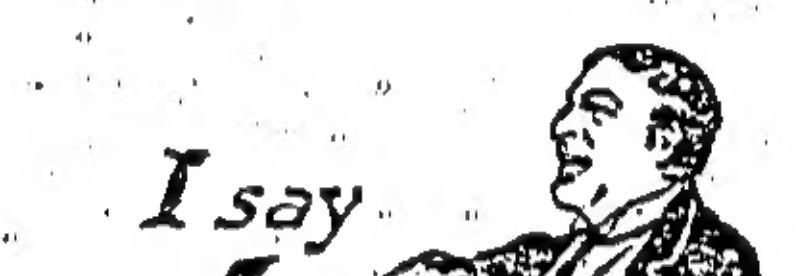
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, March 13, 1919:

From	Address
Pauline Thompson.	Macilla.
Reboe.	8 Austin Avenue, Singapore.
Shanghai.	34 Queen's Road, New York.
Wellen.	Blit.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

TRY THEM TO-NIGHT.

Once you have used Pinkettes, the tiny gentle-as-nature laxatives, you will never go back to Salts, Oil, or drastic purgative pills.



Dispel constipation and thus cure biliousness, liver, sick headaches, coated tongue, indigestion, bloating, etc. etc. Of chemicals, of most free at 20 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 363 South Main Street, New York.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the Worst Cough

DEPENDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SEE
PAGE
9

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that limited number of PUBLIC JUNKIESHIPS will be put into service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, the 14th instant.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

EVERY BEETLE
EVERY BUG

Keating's Powder

KEATING'S POWDER

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

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HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 14th MARCH, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS
Hongkong Bank ... \$750 s. 750 s.
Mandarin Bank ... \$410 b. 410 b.
Canton Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
North China Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Union Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Yongtze Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Far East Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Fire Insurance ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
China Fire Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Hongkong Fire Ind. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.

SAVINGS
Donkey ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
H.K. Savings ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Indo China (Prof.) ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
De. (Def.) ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Shell Transport ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Star Ferry ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.

ROTTEN
China Sugars ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Malabar Sugars ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.

MISCELLANEOUS
Kailash Mining Adm. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Langkats ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Tonghai ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Ural Opians ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc. ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
H. & K. Wharves ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
H. & K. Docks ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
New Engineering ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Lands, Horals & Buildings ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Central Estates ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Hongkong Hotels ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Hongkong Lands ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Hampshire ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Kowloon Lands ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Land Reclamations ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
West Point ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.

CORPORATE
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
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Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.
Leco Cottons ... \$1010 b. 1010 b.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up ... \$1,250,000.)

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(Capital Paid up ... \$1,250,000.)

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALFRED BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cash or Comprode order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1912.

Capital ... \$3,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits ... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
General Banking Business transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.

Directors:
Mr. Fung Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Sun, Mr. Kan Yung Po.
Mr. Lee Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Ming.
Mr. Mok Ching Eok, Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. Wong Yau Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok.
Mr. Chan Ching Shok, Mr. Ng Chung Lik.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Yung Po.
Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Tung.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorized Capital ... \$90,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,900.00
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES
PEKING: Baoding, Tientsin, North: Miyun, Chobien, Fubien, Shunhsien, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Special facilities for foreign exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1896.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds ... 6,180,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

FORMOSA: Keelung, Pusan, Suifu, etc.

CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, etc.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON.

PAI'S BANK.

THE Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Thibet, etc.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000.

Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000.

Reserve Liability ... \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. Hon. Mr. S. H. Hon. Mr. S. H.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong - N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai - A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS - LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PAI'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balance at 2% PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANKS 40,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 25,000,000.

1/4 of the Capital, i.e., FRANKS 12,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board:
General Manager: A. J. PARROT.

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Rue de Valenciennes, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, HAIPOHONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminister & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for foreign exchange.

M. ROUET DE LOURSEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings, 5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918.

NEDEERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

